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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 15, 1958

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 12 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. September 15, 1958

DOW VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. William H. Schuette, a director and general manager of Dow Chemical Company's Midland Division, Midland, Mich., who has been elected to the additional post of company vice-president.

Squibb Stepping Up Research on Cancer

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, intends to step up its research work on cancer during the next five years. Its chief targets: The endocrine system and steroid compounds.

The pharmaceutical division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation expects to spend some $7 million together with the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center on the accelerated program.

As the first step in the program, Squibb will lay out $1,525,000 in the next year for new cancer research laboratories and to expand existing facilities at New Brunswick, N. J.

The company has received an initial one-year contract from the government for $300,000 for research in endocrinology and steroid synthesis.

A yearly expenditure of $1 million is projected for expansion, and this phase of the five-year project will be financed jointly by Squibb and the government's cancer center.

Squibb now has two steroids undergoing clinical testing for the treatment of mammary cancer. According to Dr. Asger F. Langlykke, director of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, results thusfar are "equivocal."

One of the steroids is a bromine derivative of testosterone, while the other is described as a relative of testosterone.

Squibb expects to have a new preparative laboratory for pilot plant production

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Epoxidized Soya Oil Due From Gen'l Mills

General Mills will start production of epoxidized soybean oil in new facilities at Minneapolis, Minn., this fall, according to Sewall D. Andrews, vice-president and general manager of the oilseeds division, and Dr. R. H. Manley, managing director of the company's central research laboratories.

General Mills' research chemists have developed a process for epoxidizing unsaturated vegetable oils and fatty esters, Mr. Andrews said.

Epoxidized soybean oil is used extensively as a plasticizing stabilizer for polyvinyl chloride resins. General Mills holds the basic patents for this use, Mr. Andrews added.

The productive capacity of the new unit was not revealed. It was indicated, however, that initial production would be conducted in an interim unit for which provision has been made in the plans to permit expansion to meet market demands.

Additives Bill Signing Leaves Producers With Big Job Ahead To Prove Chemicals Harmless

Manufacturers of food additives have their work cut out for them! If their products don't already fall in the "exempt" or "safe" classes, they must meet special deadlines in convincing the Food and Drug Administration that the additives are harmless in their intended use. Otherwise the items will have to be removed from the market. This has become a necessity since President Eisenhower signed the food additives bill (HR 13254) into law September 6.

The action sets into motion machinery that will provide close government supervision over the growing list of chemical products being used in the processing of food.

Under the schedule of deadlines, producers of additives that were in use prior to this year have eighteen months in which to prove their materials. Makers of additives that were introduced this year have six months to comply.

Three Phases Seen for Rules

Initial steps to be taken under the new law will be the issuance of regulations telling industry exactly what is required and how to go about in complying with the FDA terms.

There probably will be three phases to the regulations:

- General rules more or less of a routine character spelling out the definitions and purposes of the law.
- Regulations on how to get clearance of an additive for use.
- Publication of the exemptions.

The latter will consist primarily of two forms of exemptions—those items which are exempt by law since they fall under the chemical pesticides and meat and poultry inspection laws, together with those additives which have been approved by the FDA in the past for use in foods; and those products which are generally recognized by qualified experts to be safe for their intended use.

It may be several weeks before the agency issues the necessary regulations under the new law, but in the meantime any supplier or user of the additives may write to the FDA and inquire as to the status of most any additive.

The company should set forth the conditions of its intended use and it will be

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Additives Knowledge Held Right of Consumer

The consumer has a right to know what additives are in food and why they are there, says George Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Larrick made that statement last week while discussing the recently-passed additives legislation in a speech delivered at the Chicago meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Said the commissioner:

"It is imperative that you tell consumers why additives are used in food and how the consumer benefits. In recent years there has been a growing concern by the housewife over the safety of the food supply. Intelligent people are coming to us more and more with the ques-

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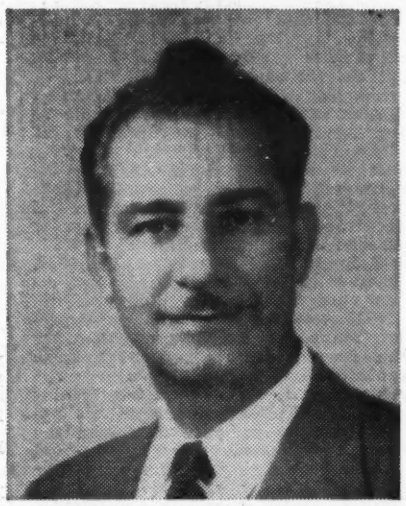

GAF FOREIGN MANAGER: Hector C. Borghetty, appointed general manager of foreign operations for General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Polio Vaccine Pills May Be Here in '59

Lederle Laboratories thinks it has an outside chance to market an oral polio vaccine sometime late in 1959. The Pearl River, N.Y., drug manufacturing firm, a division of American Cyanamid Company, has already completed initial tests of the vaccine in pill form in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and in two Latin American countries—Nicaragua and Columbia.

However, two strong barriers stand in the way of Lederle meeting a '59 deadline: further stiff testing by the company itself, and stringent government tests along with a government okay.

Federal sanction may be hard to come by—and mean further delay in the mar-

—Continued on page 58

Shell, Anlin Facilities Slated for Wood River

Two companies, Shell Oil Company, New York, and Anlin Company, Houston, Tex., have slated chemical plants to be in operation in July of next year, at the same locale: Wood River, Ill.

Anlin said it had purchased a twelve-acre site in Wood River to recover sulfur from hydrogen sulfide. Anilin will build next to Shell's refinery in Wood River.

Shell said that it will start field construction in November on a project to extract hydrogen sulfide from refinery gases.

Chemical Trade Stuck With More Boosts on Freight

The chemical industry is stuck with those increased freight rates which the railroads were allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to put into effect provisionally last February.

Also, the industry can expect its freight bill to move up another notch in the immediate future as a result of action taken last week by the commission.

The exact amount of the new increase to the industry cannot be measured at this time, but it will stem from increases in "accessorial" charges approved last week, including a new charge of 6 cents per 100 pounds on waterborne traffic, new charges of $2.86 and $4.09 per ton for loading and unloading at New York or Philadelphia and $1 per ton increases at other points.

Many New Charges

Also, there will be a 10 percent increase in existing charges for diversions or reconsignments, various new charges for diversion and reconsignment in the east, a 5 percent increase in charges for intraterminal or interterminal switching, and a 10 percent increase in charges for stopping or partial unloading and the completion of loading.

Altogether these higher accessorial charges are calculated to net the railroads an additional $30 million annually in revenues, to which the chemical industry, like all other shippers, will be required to contribute.

The one pleasant note in this order of the commission for chemical shippers is a refusal by the commission to go along with the proposal of the railroads that the so-called "free time" at ports be reduced to a maximum of four days. A reduction in this "free time," which now varies anywhere from five to twenty days depending upon the commodity involved and other conditions, had been vigorously protested by many shippers.

When the commission authorized the railroads to hike their rates on a long list of specified commodities an average of 2.3 percent last February (OPD, 2/17/58), it was on condition that if the rate were found later to be unjustified or unlawful the railroads would have to refund the increases to shippers.

A number of chemical industry shippers took advantage of the opportunity to protest the increases and seek their return. Shippers protested the increases of 1 percent with a maximum of 2 cents on methanol; 3 percent on commodity rates on aluminum chloride and aluminum sulfate; 10 percent with a maximum of 1 cent on sulfuric, muriatic and hydrofluoric

—Continued on page 58

Atlas Consolidation Move Closing Nitroglycerine Unit

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has taken a further step in the consolidation of its eastern explosives production with the announcement of plans to close its nitroglycerine plant at White Haven, Pa. According to Atlas, gradual closing of the plant will begin immediately and will be completed by December 1.

Atlas plans to have all explosives production consolidated at its Reynolds plant near Tamaqua, Pa.

The company attributes the move to a decline in demand for nitroglycerine particularly in the anthracite mining areas. The company says there has been increasing demand for ammonium nitrate explosives, which are manufactured at the Reynolds plant.

Lavoris Stockholders Approve Sale to Vick

Stockholders of Lavoris Company, Minneapolis, Minn., have cast a vote of approval for the company's acquisition by Vick Chemical Company, New York.

Involved will be the exchange of four shares of Vick stock for every seven shares of Lavoris stock. October 1 is the date set for the acquisition.

Vick will issue up to 196,492 shares of its capital stock in the exchange.

Chemical Industry Takes Tentative Step Into Politics

The chemical industry has taken its first tentative step into politics.

Announcement has just come from Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., that the company is mobilizing its employees, shareholders and dealers to take an increasingly active interest in practical politics, especially in the areas where it can oppose labor's mounting political power.

The company's management stresses that labor's attempts to influence legislation calls for opposition from a matching force "and there is no place in the United States where such a force can be generated except among the corporations that make up American business."

Gulf's statements are contained in a letter to employees and shareholders published in a company magazine, "The Orange Disc." It is signed by senior vice-president Archie D. Gray, whose responsibilities include the company's law problems and its employee and public relations.

Mr. Gray's letter says it is not yet possible to issue a detailed statement of all that Gulf's decision eventually will involve. Mr. Gray explains, "Such a source requires a program, and a proper program in turn needs long and careful planning."

He adds it will take too long to bring such a program to a level of maximum usefulness for much to be done in the 1958 elections. However, the letter goes on, certain types of activity are obviously indispensable to the success of any program. For one thing, Gulf will encourage its people (a total of more than 161,000 individuals) to become more active par-

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Gov't Hatching a New Scheme To Set Petroleum Import Quotas

The government plans to modify the petroleum import quota program to base allocations among importers on the amounts of oil put through the refineries rather than base them on historical importing patterns. This is a disclosure that comes from Capt. Matthew V. Carson, jr., administrator of the voluntary oil import program, in a proposal asking for industry advice. Under the new scheme, the overall level of allowable crude oil imports would be computed on the basis of total demand—both domestic and export—rather than on the rate of domestic crude oil production now used.

The proposed overall level would be 10.1 percent of annual total demand, as estimated by the Bureau of Mines.

Capt. Carson said, should the plan be adopted, a transition period of one year would allow authorized importers to adjust their operations. Prior to January 1, 1959, current allocations on crude and unfinished oils would remain in effect, and no action would be taken on requests for increased or initial allocations.

How Quotas Will Be Allocated

The following methods would be utilized in computing individual allocations until the new program completed a year's transition period on January 1, 1960:

- January 1, 1959—June 30, 1959. New importers and current importers whose allocations are less than 6 percent of individual reported refining capacity would be granted allocations equal to six percent of such capacity. Those whose allocations are greater than 37.5 percent of reported refining capacity would be reduced to that level.
- July 1, 1959—December 31, 1959. Refiners with less than 9 percent of refinery runs for the year ending March 31, 1959, would be increased to 9 percent. Those with the highest percentages would be progressively reduced to raise the others to 9 percent.
- January 1, 1960—Each Six Months Thereafter. The allocations of all importers will be the percentage that the total of all allocations bears to the total of refinery runs for the year ending three months prior to the effective date of the allocation.

Indene Being Produced In Pilot Plant Amounts

Neville Chemical Company, a Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturer of coumarone-indene and petroleum resins and other chemicals, now is producing indene in pilot plant quantities for commercial research applications. Full scale production may begin in the near future.

Although indene has been known for seventy years, this is said to be the first time it has been produced in pure form in semi-commercial quantities. Neville is offering indene as a building block molecule for synthesis of a wide range of products. Indene has two reactive centers—the double bond and the methylene hydrogen of the five-membered ring. It is a new reactive monomer and basic chemical.

Sodium Chlorate Unit Starting Up This Year

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, is on schedule with construction of its sodium chlorate plant at Aberdeen, Miss., and is expected to begin output late this year.

The new plant, being constructed to supply chemicals to the rapidly growing southern pulp and paper industry, is located on a 770-acre site on the Tombigbee River ten miles south of Aberdeen.

Initial production capacity will be at the rate of 15,000 tons of sodium chlorate per year, with provisions for possible future expansion as might be required. One such possibility would be the produc-

—Continued on page 66

Hercules Holding Firm On Wood Rosin Quotes

Hercules Powder Company's naval stores department has announced firm prices for its wood rosins for the last quarter of 1958. The prices, effective October 1, are per 100 pounds net in carload quantities, f.o.b. producing plant.

They are: Grade K, $7.80; Grade M, $7.80; Grade N, $7.90; Grade WG, $8.25, and Grade WW, $8.60.

This action follows Hercules' recent announcement of its intent to offer for

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DuPont Hikes Listings Of Industrial Chemicals

The polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced a uniform 2c. per pound increase in the prices of two industrial chemicals, "Hexalin" cyclohexanol and "Hytrol" O cyclohexanone, effective October 1. The increase results from rising freight and manufacturing costs according to DuPont.

It also has been announced that tank wagon quantities (2,000 gallons minimum) will be available for the first time from agents' stocks only at ½c. per pound above tankcar prices.

The tankcar price of "Hexalin" is raised from 24c. to 26c. per pound, delivered in all states east of the eastern boundaries of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Arizona (Zone 1). The tankcar price of "Hytrol" O is raised from 29c. a pound to 31c. in the same zone. Prices for both chemicals in the far west are 1½c. higher.

The Week's Price Changes

Carbon Dioxide, Peanut Meal, Spearmint Oil Advanced. Codliver Oil, Dried Blood, Linalool, Mercury Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Carbon dioxide, solid, $5 per ton (p. 35).
Cardamoms, Alleppey decorticated, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Fennel seed, Argentina, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
French, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslav, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 0.425c. per lb. (p. 61).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (p. 61).
Pepper, Malabar black, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 35).

Prices Reduced

Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Codliver oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 51).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 61).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. to ⅝c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41).
Folic acid, feed grade, $14 per kilogram (p. 51).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
96-98%, 10c. per lb.
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 35).
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Oleostearine, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese Yatsufusas, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Foots, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 12, 1958	Sept. 8, 1958	Sept. 13, 1957
108.58	108.75	110.17

Research Called Crystal Ball

A crystal ball for the chemical industry? Sure, and no mystical strings attached, either. What is this crystal ball? It is market research, a scientific approach to the human factor in product promotion and other areas generally thought unassayable. And it can come up with the answers, contends Dr. F. P. Kilpatrick, of National Analysts, Inc. Speaking at the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association's meeting last week in New York, Dr. Kilpatrick pointed out the difference between two market research approaches.

"At present," Dr. Kilpatrick said, "the major share of market research aimed at product promotion is what might be described as backward-looking rather than fully forward-looking."

Ex Post Facto Research

Developing his theme, the speaker pointed out: "For the most part, we are asked to evaluate products already on sale to secure data concerning advertising themes and appeals now being utilized, and packages, displays, distribution practices, prices and other matters which were decided in advance of any market research. Such ex post facto research is generally effective in improving promotional efforts but does not offer the full advantages of an integrated long-range 'promotional' market research program.

"Companies would find it to their benefit," Dr. Kilpatrick added, "to obtain on a regular basis certain basic information about their company and their company's

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CENTRAL SOYA VICE-PRESIDENT: Richard O. Westley, general manager of the chemurgy division of Central Soya Company, Chicago, elected to the additional post of vice-president.

Bakelite Wax Price Cut

A price decrease in Bakelite brand wax polyolefin "DYDT" has been announced by Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. The material, which is used to up-grade paraffin and microcrystalline waxes for coating of paper and paperboard, has been reduced from 39 cents to 35 cents per pound.

Union Oil Booms Asphalt

Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, will place more emphasis on asphalt sales and services through the formation of an asphalt sales division with D. L. Nielsen as manager.

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Vol. 174, No. 12, September 15, 1958. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7.
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GM Opening Acrylic Field

A big new field for acrylic lacquers will open as soon as the 1959 cars start rolling off the assembly lines.

General Motors Corporation has just announced that it will finish all its next year's models with a new acrylic lacquer which, it says, will retain its brilliance for years.

In pointing out the advantages of acrylic lacquer as an automotive finish, the Detroit, Mich., motor company said that long years of testing under the worst conditions have shown that the new finish retains its gloss at least three times longer and is up to twenty-two times as colorfast as the conventional lacquers that have been used in the past.

Reflection meters have revealed that after a year's exposure to sun and weather, Fisher Body Division's new "Magic Mirror" finish retains up to 75 percent of its new-car luster without polishing. Conventional finishes are all said to keep less than four percent of their original sheen under the same conditions.

GM stated that the new lacquer washes free of dirt much easier than past lacquers and enamels because it is highly resistant to common stains from oils, grease, road tars and leaves.

A normal wash job on a car finished with "Magic-Mirror" leaves it with a "just waxed" appearance, said the body maker.

The acrylic lacquer finish also offers a much higher level of durability and better resistance to blistering. With the conventional finishes, there have been local epidemics of blistering of the car's finish during periods of prolonged rain and severe hurricanes. It is expected that with the new finish this type of failure will no longer occur, GM added.

Furthermore, the company explained, an array of rich, new colors is possible in Fisher Body's "Magic-Mirror" because its base—related to glass-clear acrylic resin—permits the use of metallic powders and pigments in combinations never before used.

The colors have the appearance of expensive pearlescent finishes and seem to take on a new depth and a profusion of shades when viewed from different angles, GM pointed out.

Canadian Asbestos Having Trouble, But There's Still a Cheery Side to It

Canadian asbestos is beginning to have its troubles. In common with most other industrial raw materials, the industry is being faced with complex marketing problems for the first time since the end of the war. Today Canada's foreign market for general bulk shipments of mine asbestos as well as the domestic market are in a state of flux. This is not wholly due to the recent recession in the North American economy, but partly a consequence of the historical development and the inherent structural characteristics of the industry itself.

That is the opinion of General Research Associates, Toronto, an organization which has just published a booklet entitled, "The Canadian Asbestos Industry."

However, the report has this cheery note to add:

"In the long view, the present doldrums of the Canadian asbestos industry can only be regarded at worst as a period of marking time before a new period of great prosperity."

Excluding gold, asbestos is Canada's seventh largest mineral export. In common with nickel, aluminum and copper, iron ore and crude petroleum, asbestos is very highly dependent on foreign markets for its industrial health. This means a high degree of sensitivity to world economic conditions in general, the report explains.

In common with these other basic industrial materials, asbestos for the first time since the end of the war is said to

—*Continued on page 66*

Shell Chemical Plans To Build Phenol Unit

Shell Chemical Corporation will begin construction of a phenol unit at its Houston, Tex., plant early in 1959.

Most of the unit's production will be used to manufacture bisphenol A, one of the two principal ingredients in the company's "Epon" resins. Shell Oil Company, the parent company, also will take a share of the phenol. The unit, which is scheduled to be completed late next year, will produce acetone as a co-product.

Chemical Men Show Faith: Go on Building

Chemical producers are more optimistic about business conditions during this half than they were during the first half of the year. At least, government figures on planned capital spending would indicate it.

The chemical industry is pretty much in step with other businesses in regard to overall plans for construction. Allocation of funds for all new plants and equipment during the first quarter are considerably greater than those planned three months earlier.

While they may fall off in the final quarter, it now looks as though the total for the year will be ahead of earlier expectations.

Estimates just compiled by the Depart-

—*Continued on page 53*

Boric Acid Production To Rise on West Coast

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation's Pacific Coast Borax Company Division plans to increase its boric acid production at Wilmington, Calif.

According to J. F. Corkill, vice-president and general manager of the division, the increase in production is essential to fulfill the increased demand for boric acid in many industries and to supply imminent requirements of the boron fuel manufacturers.

The division has recently received contracts from two major producers of boron fuels, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Callery Chemical Company.

Reserpine's Double Personality Is Split by Chemists to Produce Hypotensive Agent, Tranquilizer

Chemists have succeeded in splitting the dual personality of reserpine to produce two new modifications of the mental drug. One, known chemically as methyl carbethoxyl syringoyl reserpate, is a hypotensive agent (a drug that lowers blood pressure). The other (methyl 3-dimethylaminobenzoyl reserpate) is a tranquilizer. The development, according to Dr. H. B. MacPhillamy of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N.J., makes it possible to use reserpine in these two ways without any undesirable cross-reactions.

The new hypotensive agent, which Ciba plans to market in the near future under the trade name "Singoserp," is about as strong as reserpine in this respect but only one-twentieth as active as a tranquilizer in animal tests.

The new tranquilizer has about one-fourth the tranquilizing effect of reserpine, but only one-fortieth of its hypotensive action in laboratory animals.

Other Developments at Conclave

The reserpine development was one of many disclosures made last week at the 134th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago. Also reported at the chemical conclave:

- Hydrazine derivatives have been shown to have powerful stimulating action against depression and fatigue in laboratory animals.
- Three new anti-leukemia drugs have been developed, one which prolongs the lives of stricken mice by 150 percent.
- An anti-tumor compound (E-73) has been found affective against some forms of cancer in animals.
- Chlorophyll may well hold the key to a better control of heart disease.
- Vitamin A, besides being of value in the preventing of night blindness, may also be important to the mucus lining of the intestines.
- Paints and varnishes superior to the newest alkyd coatings in resistance to salt water, high temperatures and oils have been produced in the laboratory via a new technic.

The reserpine tranquilizing derivative appears to be a promising, rapid-acting agent, according to Dr. MacPhillamy. Clinical investigation, he adds, is under way.

In the animal tests the new tranquilizer accomplishes in hours the sedative effects

—*Continued on page 67*

Dr. Robert H. Reed

Solvay Puts Top Men In New Research Jobs

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation is emphasizing development of new product uses and applications at its research department in Syracuse, N. Y., and towards that end is assigning new personnel to the unit.

Heading the list of appointments is Dr. Robert H. Reed, named to the newly-created post of director of research.

Dr. Herbert C. Wholers becomes assistant director, joining the two present assistants, Dr. Howard A. Bewick and Dr. E. Westley Smith. Dr. Arlie P. Julien has been named chief of application research.

In making the announcement, Arno d Hanchett, Solvay's director of development, cited a recent statement by Dr. Glenn A. Nesty, Allied Chemical vice-president in charge of research and new product development.

Dr. Nesty had said in part, "Today's changing markets, rapidly advancing technology and increased competition present special challenges to the managements of

—*Continued on page 48*

Glidden Is Ready to Build Laevo-Menthol Installation

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is making plans to construct a $2 million synthetic laevo-menthol plant in Jacksonville, Fla. The new unit will be incorporated as part of Glidden's organic chemical division operations in Jacksonville.

The division has recently been renamed. It was previously called the southern chemical division.

According to a Glidden spokesman, the new unit will have a capacity that would enable it to supply approximately 40 percent of US requirements. The spokesman added that the planned unit will be the first actual synthetic replacement achieved for laevo-menthol.

Coastal Chemical Registers Stock to Get Plant Funds

Coastal Chemical Corporation has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission covering the sale of 30,000 shares of its class C common stock and 111,763 shares of class A common.

Proceeds from the stock sale will be used for construction of high-analysis fertilizer facilities. According to the Yazoo City, Miss., company the unit will cost about $6.5 million.

Air Reduction Unit Starts Oxygen, Nitrogen Facility

Air Reduction Sales Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, has begun construction of a new oxygen and nitrogen plant at Denver, Colo.

Estimated cost of the facility, the company says, including related distribution equipment, will be in the neighborhood of $600,000. The general contractor is Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company of Denver. Air Reduction anticipates that the plant will be completed and in operation by January 1.

Merck Sells Interest In Creolin Concern

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has sold its 50 percent interest in Creolin Company to Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn. The other half interest, held by William Pearson, Ltd., London, England, has also been taken up by Plough.

The purchase includes complete manufacturing and sales rights for the United States and possessions for "Creolin," "Hycol" and "V-C-P." All are disinfectants. The manufacture of the three items will be moved to Plough's Memphis plant.

Sulfamic Acid Gets Navy Okay and Orders Soar

The navy's bureau of ships has put an official okay on scale-removal compounds based on sulfamic acid. Immediate result is this: Contracts have been awarded to cover the purchase of more than 100,000 pounds of compound and invitations to bid are out on an additional 400,000 pounds.

Cleaners of the sulfamic acid type have been used for over a year by the navy—but on a local option basis. The official approval just granted caps more than two years of testing and evaluation by the navy in cooperation with Bull & Roberts, Inc., a New York supplier of marine chemicals.

Official navy designation of the cleaners is GM-6850-637-6142. Specifications require 96 percent minimum sulfamic acid crystal content, plus inhibitor, wetting agent and pH indicator. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is reportedly the only maker of sulfamic acid.

Trial descalings of sea water evaporators were carried out by ships' crews aboard naval vessels of many types. Recently a major operation of this type took place aboard the USS Ranger, one of the navy's new Forrestal class carriers.

Four sets of quadruple effect vertical basket type Maxim evaporators and feed lines were completely descaled by the ship's crew during a recent overhaul in the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

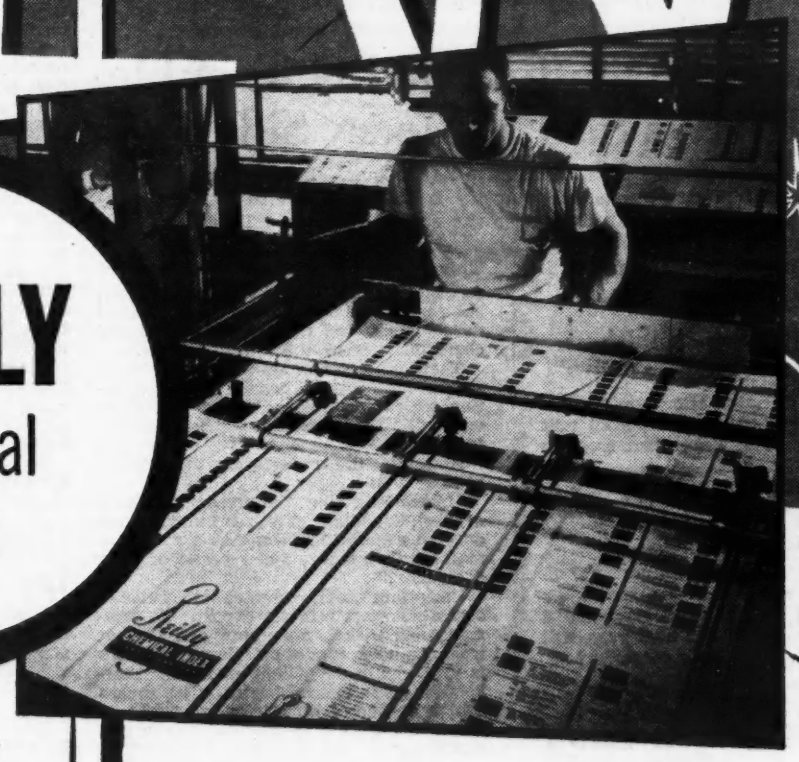
Safety features of the sulfamic-based cleaners permit widespread shipboard descaling operations at sea, reducing the number of visits to authorized naval shipyards due to equipment scaling. In addi-

—*Continued on page 44*

NEW

REILLY
Chemical
Index

4th EDITION



The Fourth Edition of the Reilly Chemical Index, just out, is a descriptive list of the chemicals offered by Reilly.

The Fourth Edition presents eighty-one chemicals, of which twelve are new. Because of Reilly's policy to maintain the highest purity possible, twenty additional changes have been made.

You need the new Reilly Chemical Index. Let us send you a copy!

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

HEADS PITTSBURGH PVLA: Stanley D. Rogaliner, district sales manager of Cargill, Inc., who has been re-elected president of the Pittsburgh Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Adhesives Firm Stock Ready for Gov't Sale

A minor stock interest in Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York, which the government seized from enemy control under the trading with the enemy act, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder by the Office of Alien Property October 9.

The stock consists of 515.6 shares of common, $100 par value, and 210 shares of 6 percent cumulative perferred, $100 par value, and represents 12.89 percent of the outstanding common and 5.25 percent of the outstanding preferred.

Arabol Manufacturing Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of adhesives, glues, pastes, dextrines, starches, sizings and other glutinous products. The vested shares will be sold under sealed bids received by the Department of Justice by 11 a.m. October 9.

Sales of the stock are to be limited to American citizens or to business organizations controlled by American citizens. Inquiries relating to the offering may be directed to the Office of Alien Property, room 664, 101 Indiana avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Cyanamid Lets Contract On Waste Treatment Unit

American Cyanamid Company has awarded a contract for the design of a treatment facility to be built at its Bridgeville, Pa., plant, for the processing of production fluid waste materials.

According to the New York firm, a basic report on the plant's effluent situation had been prepared last year by the consulting firm, A. E. Stilson & Associates of Columbus, Ohio. The report's recommendations have been accepted by Cyanamid, and funds appropriated for design and construction. The waste treatment facilities are expected to be completed by next spring.

Rumanian Commerce Group Calls Chemical Trade 'Powerful' And Then Sets Forth the Facts

The Rumanian Chamber of Commerce may be a little bit biased in the matter when it speaks of the "powerful chemical industry" in its country, but it has enough convincing facts to back up its position. For instance, it notes that the export volume of the industry in 1957 was double that of 1950. The rate of increase, the trade organization goes on, will be even more rapid in the near future. It is looking for 1960 to be three times what 1957 was.

Rumanian chemicals are enjoying a high prestige all over the world, says the chamber. As proof, in its Information Bulletin it cites the fact that even highly industrialized countries, with long-standing experience in chemical production, are each year increasing their purchases of chemicals from Rumania.

The trade group offers this as an illustration: In 1957 the Federal German Republic bought five times more Rumanian chemicals than it did in 1952.

Investments Are 'Considerable'

Considerable investments have been made in the country's chemical industry recently and their effect is expected to be noted soon with the production of new products.

Scheduled to come from the country's plants are: Cellulose, with a high content of alpha-cellulose, produced from the reeds of the Danube Delta; synthetic rubber; azotic fertilizers, made from methane gas and casing head gas; detergents, superior alcohols; organic acids, and plastics produced by the petrochemical industry.

Rumania boasts a big industry producing carbon black from very pure methane gas in modern factories—one of the reasons why Rumanian-made carbon black is said to be so highly appreciated abroad.

To show how much this appreciation amounts to, the Chamber of Commerce points out that from 1950 to 1957 the export of Rumanian carbon black has grown fourteen times. In 1950 Rumania exported this product to five countries and in 1957 to fifteen.

To cope with the constantly increasing numbers of inquiries from abroad, the

—Continued on page 38

Chemical Firms Facing Non-Chemical Competition

Basic chemical producers are being confronted with a new kind of competition today, according to the president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The new thrust, says Dr. Leland I. Doan, is coming from many hitherto non-chemical companies which have branched out into chemical manufacture, "often by the relatively economical procedure of buying processes."

Dr. Doan's comment, made at Dow's annual meeting last week, was coupled with the news that the Midland concern has experienced a slight upturn in business since the close of its 1958 fiscal year May 31.

The Dow executive feels that nationally the recovery now under way might take the US economy to its previous peak by mid-1959.

Ralph A. Clark

DCAT Men Choose Clark as Chairman

Ralph A. Clark, vice-president of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N.J., is the new chairman of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. He was elected late last week at the section's annual three-day meeting at Lake George, N.Y.

Named to serve with him are: Vice-chairman, William W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York; treasurer, James Day, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; counsel, William J. Quinn, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and secretary, Helen L. Booth.

William J. Schieffelin, 3rd, vice-president of Schieffelin & Co., New York, was named as the section's representative to

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Polyester Fiber On Sale At Eastman Kodak Co.

Eastman Kodak Company has begun marketing its new polyester fiber "Kodel."

Eastman officials last week announced that "limited" commercial production has begun at the Kingsport, Tenn., works of the company's Tennessee Eastman Company Division, and that clothes containing "Kodel" will be sold at retail prices in the spring.

Climax Offering 3 New Chemicals In Limited Lots

Three new chemical products—molybdenum hexacarbonyl, tungsten hexacarbonyl and tungsten hexachloride—are now being produced in semi-works quantities by Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc.

Dr. H. W. Schultz, manager of new chemical and catalyst development for Climax, says the production of these versatile chemicals at the firm's Langeloth, Pa., plant, marks the first time that they are available in sufficient supply for industrial application.

New Applications Expected

The three products, along with a fourth, molybdenum pentachloride (just recently added to Climax' line of products), open the door to a number of application possibilities. These include vapor phase deposition of molybdenum and tungsten metals, catalysis, and a variety of chemical reactions using these intermediates.

Two promising processes for producing metal coatings of tungsten and molybdenum are based on these chemicals.

In the first, molybdenum pentachloride or tungsten hexachloride is hydrogen reduced to deposit coatings of molybdenum or tungsten, respectively.

In the second, molybdenum or tungsten hexacarbonyl is thermally decomposed in an enclosed system to form coatings of the metals. Both processes are expected to lead to wider utilization of the outstanding corrosion resistance, wear resistance and hot hardness of molybdenum and tungsten.

The new molybdenum and tungsten chemicals are expected to find application in the field of catalysis. The chloride products can be used as chlorination, polymerization, or condensation catalysts. The carbonyls, generally possessing greater stability than other metallic carbonyls, are suitable as acetylenic or oxo reaction catalysts.

Each of the products also has a broad range of possibilities as a chemical intermediate, says Climax. Molybdenum and tungsten hexacarbonyl are regarded as parent compounds for the cyclopentadi-

Continued on page 67

Saline Conversion Unit Operating in N. Y. State

The first commercial saline water conversion plant east of the Mississippi River has started operation at a Junius Pond, N.Y., restaurant on the New York State Thruway, near the Finger Lakes region of upper New York State.

The desalter, built by Ionics, Incorporated, Cambridge, Mass., for the New York State Thruway Authority, will remove about 200 pounds of undesirable salts each day from 12,000 gallons of brackish well water to produce fresh, potable water for drinking, cooking and all restaurant operations, as well as for air conditioning and boiler makeup.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, French - Lick - Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 24-26; adhesives meeting, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., November 12-13.

Chemical Section of 1958 National Safety Congress, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 20-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Beltsville, Md., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 6-8.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, General Oglethorpe hotel, Savannah, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Conference on Air Pollution, Sheraton - Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 8.

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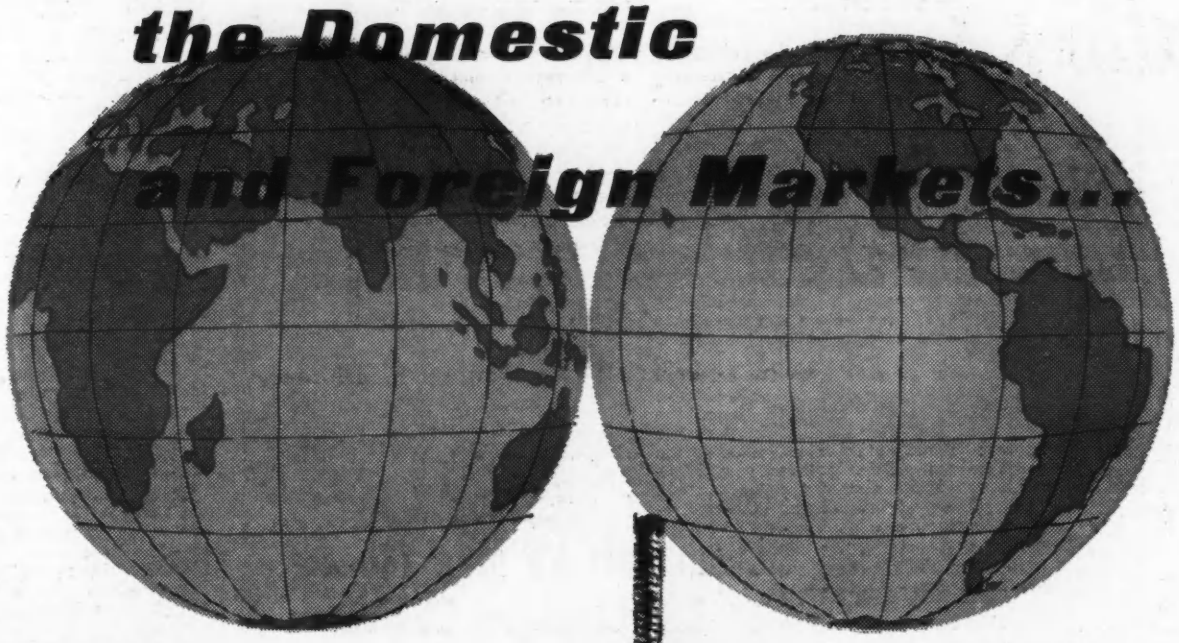
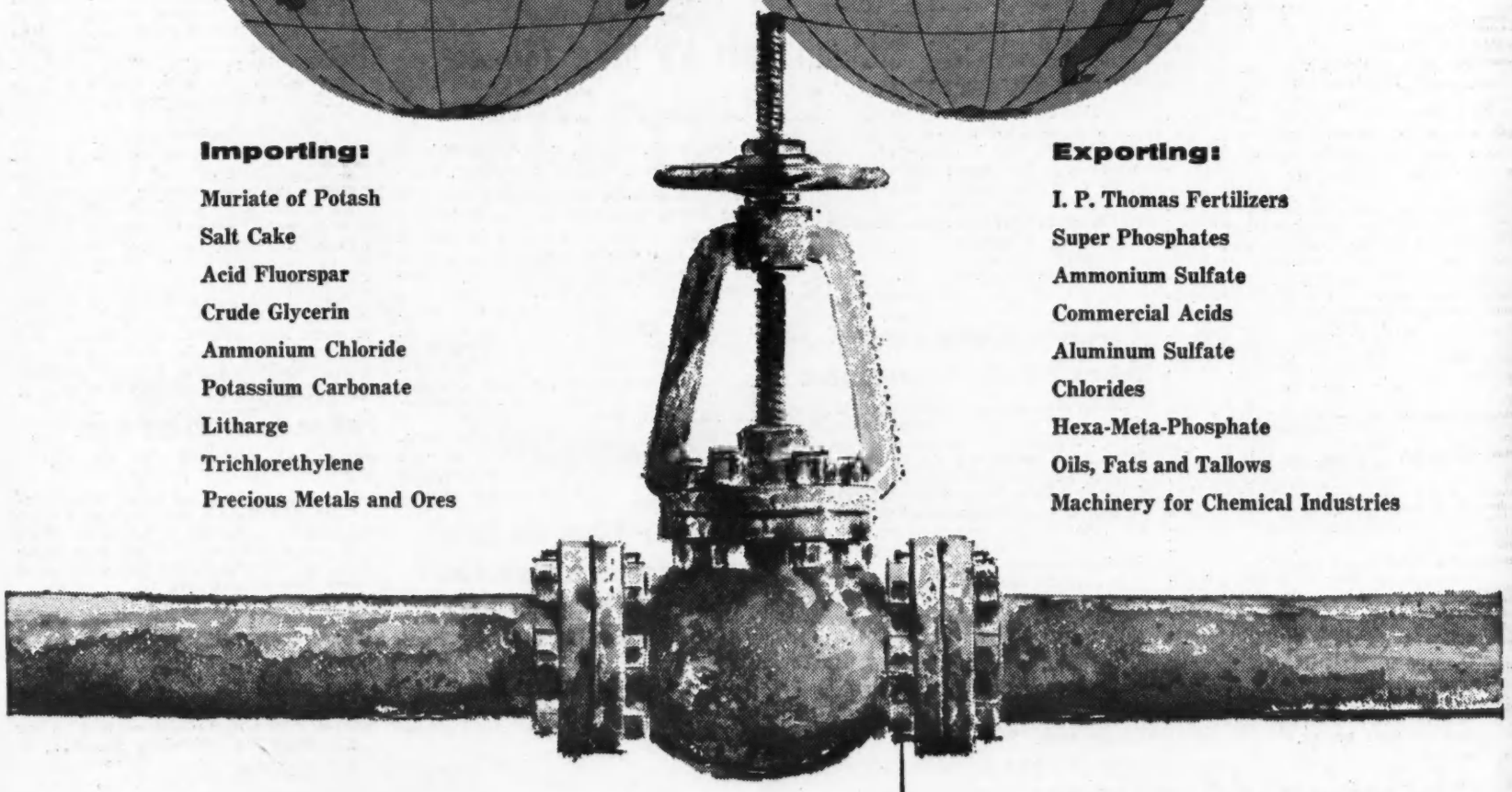


Importing:

Muriate of Potash
Salt Cake
Acid Fluorspar
Crude Glycerin
Ammonium Chloride
Potassium Carbonate
Litharge
Trichlorethylene
Precious Metals and Ores

Exporting:

I. P. Thomas Fertilizers
Super Phosphates
Ammonium Sulfate
Commercial Acids
Aluminum Sulfate
Chlorides
Hexa-Meta-Phosphate
Oils, Fats and Tallows
Machinery for Chemical Industries



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Sept. 12 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .33½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 23%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
55%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald.... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
flake ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works .. lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 97%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2280- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, morphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 19,999 lbs. and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.i.i., dms lb. .33¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .49 - .54
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .49 - .54
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.35
USP, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, grav, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .495 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt, adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ..ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald .. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton. 334.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld	allowed
amorph	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
di-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Ammonium Bichromate—Asphalt

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl, sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton.60.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton, base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs, c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms. lb. .45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald.,100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
sec.-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
ter.-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.3¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - .95
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.75 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, works lb. .20 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .25
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, cns. lb. .85 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.66.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —

Year after year
Oronite ALKANE*
the KEY to highest quality
SYNDETS
• liquid or dry
• household or industrial
• continuous or batch processing
• oleum or SO3
During the evolution of synthetic detergents as superior washing products —Oronite ALKANE has remained the world's leading raw material, regardless of end use or processing method.
You will also find Oronite foremost in providing assistance on detergent processing. Whatever you have in mind, chances are Oronite has the background experience and technical know-how to be of most help to you.
It will pay you to get the detergent story from the leader. Just contact the Oronite office nearest you.
*Trademark for detergent intermediate.
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Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 80-90 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots. ..... oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. .. lb. 2.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. .. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works .. lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald .. ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald .. ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. .... lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines .. ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis .. ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York .. ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. ... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. .... lb. .56 - .58
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs. ..... lb. .60 Nom.
Chilean bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns .... lb. .72 - .73
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .... lb. .71 - .72
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .63 - .65
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .... lb. .62 - .64
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines .. ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white high gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 94.00 - —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse .. ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works .. lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district .... gal. .31 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .... gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district .... gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... lb. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride tech. high gamme, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00625- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0093
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00625- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis .. lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis .. lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. .. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots ..... lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald .. lb. .21 - —
cbys. smaller lots, frt., equald .. lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald .. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area, lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. .96 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. .. lb. .68 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald .. lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area .. lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride. (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. .. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns. lb. 12.75 - 14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots .... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. .... lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. .... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms. .... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. .... lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark bls. ..... lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark bls. ..... lb. .45 - 50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works .. ton. 115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse .. ton. 169.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. ..... lb. .15½- .35¼
Bloodroot bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. .. lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.55
BON acid maroons pure, bbls .. lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —

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Whether you buy by drum lot or tank car, you can depend on the uniformly high quality of Eastman acids and anhydrides to simplify the control of your processing operations.

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acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw material for herbicides

propionic anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

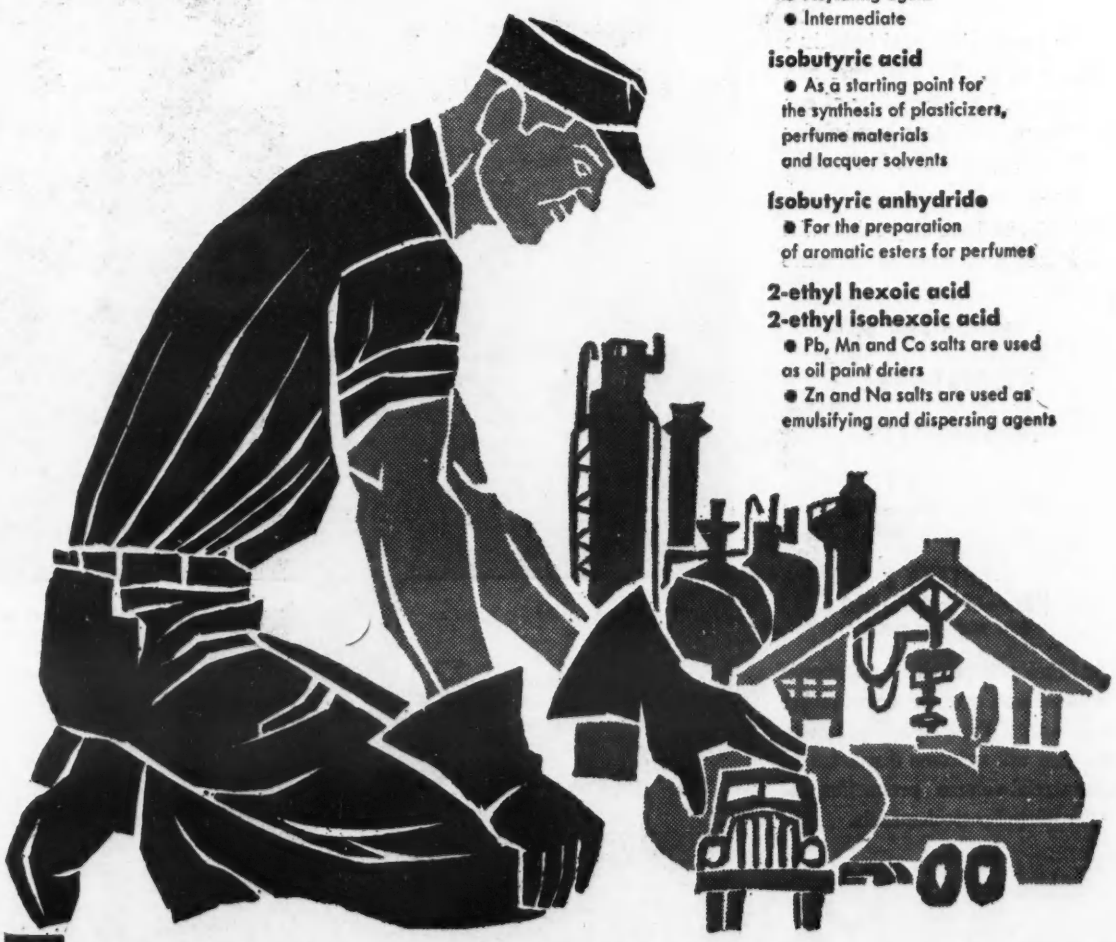
n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

Isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
2-ethyl isohexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents



Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Bone Black—Calcium p-Aminosalicylate

Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18 - .22½
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago. ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works. ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton.41.00 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.119.25 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New Yurk or Chicago. ton.108.75 - —
Borax, powd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works. ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.165.75 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works. ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton.102.50 - —
Boric acid, powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works. ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works. lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works. lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis. lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis. lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.15 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

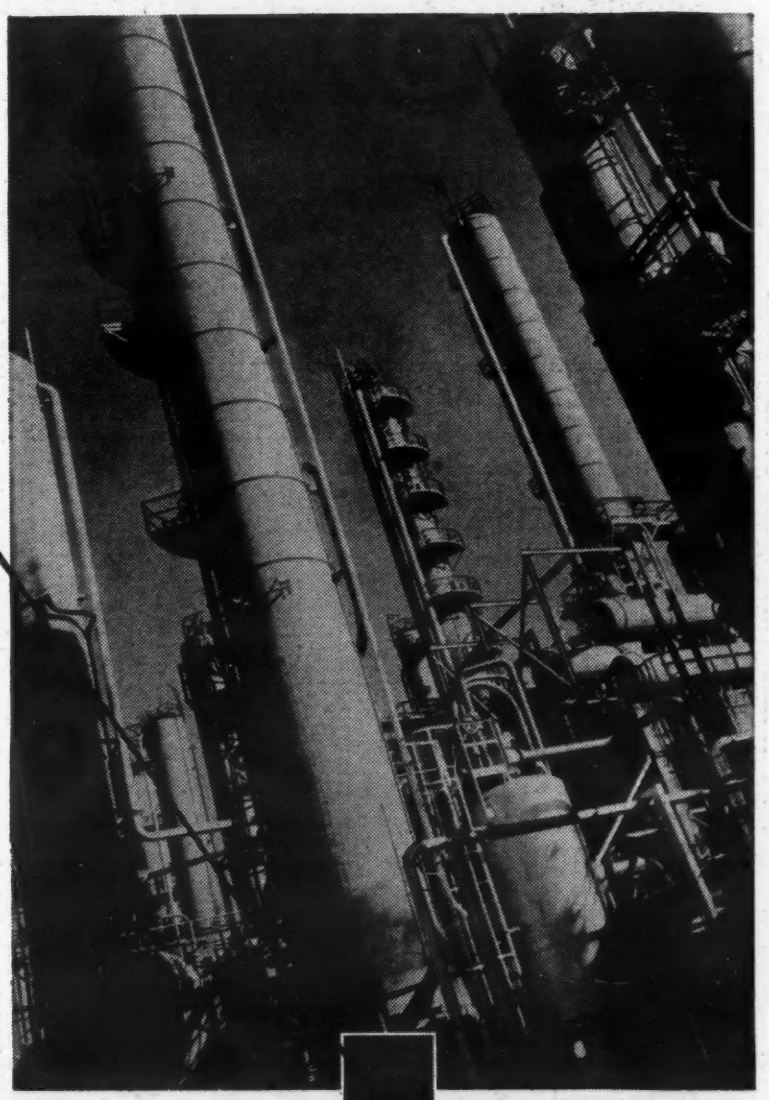
Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy. lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis. lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
tanks, works. lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works. lb. .37¼- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .53½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .56 - —
tanks, works. lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.53 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.33 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.33 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -30.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works. gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots. gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —

Progress Report from Petro-Tex:

100% More Butadiene
New C_4 Olefins...



A year ago we increased butadiene capacity to 200,000 tons/year and also increased the flexibility of our plant to produce butane-based olefins not previously available in the same grades and quantities.

Currently, we have very substantial continuous production at attractive prices on

BUTADIENE

DIISOBUTYLENE

TRIISOBUTYLENE

n-BUTENE 1
$(CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3)$
95% minimum purity

n-BUTENE 2
$(CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3)$
95% minimum purity

We invite inquiries for domestic tank-car and overseas ocean-tanker shipments of these C_4 hydrocarbons. We also will welcome discussion of commercial-volume production of other related petrochemicals.

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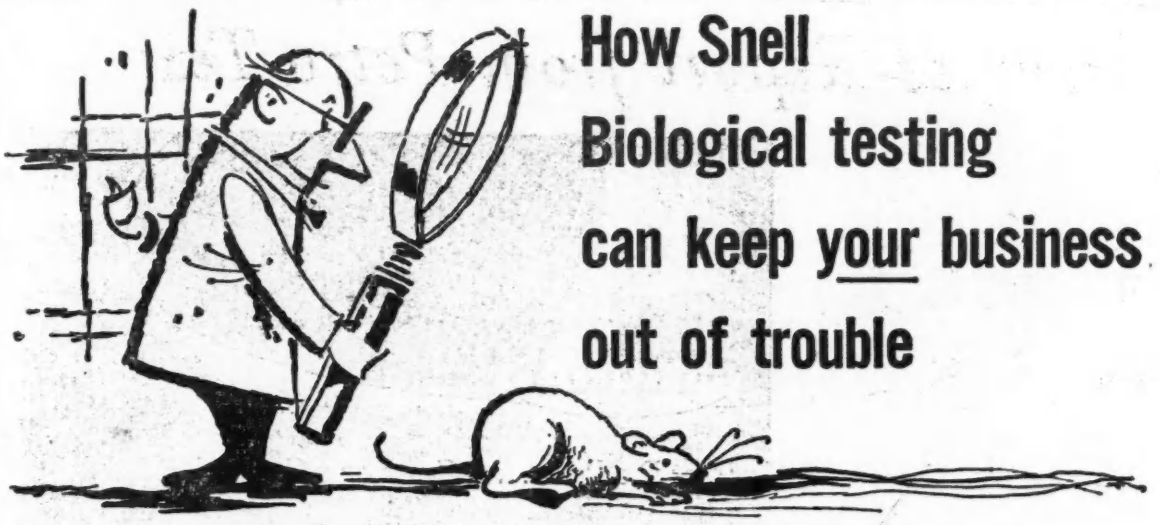
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY AND FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	- .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	- —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., divd	ton.	149.00	- —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	- —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	- —
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	- —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	37.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	- —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	-160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	-175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	- —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Gran., purif., dms.	lb.	.27	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	- —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	36.00	-73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	2.95	- —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.	lb.	.76	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.67	- .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works,	lb.	2.20	- 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., divd. E. of Rockies,	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28	- —
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	- —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- .40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	- —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms.	lb.	.99	- 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.00	- —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	83.25	- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	77.70	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	- —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	104.50	- —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.45	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	- —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.00	- —
Calcium phytate bgs., works	lb.	.50	- —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36½	- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.42	- —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs	lb.	3.63	- 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	- —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	- —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	- —
ctns. 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86	- —
ctns. smaller lots	lb.	.87	- —
tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	- —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.40	- .65
White, dms.	lb.	.29	- .50
Cananga oil, native, ens.	lb.	7.25	- 8.00
Rectified ens.	lb.	9.55	-12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.53	- .54
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.59	- .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 3c. higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.60	- 2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms.	lb.	.28½	- .31
tanks	lb.	.26	- —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks	lb.	.19½	- —
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.28½	- .31
tanks	lb.	.26	- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.25
Caraway, oil, dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.,	lb.	.10¼	- —
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.09¼	- —

Carbazole, 97%, bbls.	lb.		- —
ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	- —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½	- —
high-abrasion, bulk, c.l., works,	lb.	.07¼	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. or whse	lb.	.13½	- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.06¼	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12	- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works,	lb.	.05¾	- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.11½	- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	- —
ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse	lb.	.79	- —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. or whse.	lb.	.21	- —
Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, divd., Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	-115.00
50-lb. cyls., divd.	lb.	.09	- .11
Solid, wholesale, works	ton.	85.00	- —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	- —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.0545	- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	- 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots.	lb.	45.00	-55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	2.95	- —
Bleached, "B"	lb.	2.80	- —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.85	- —
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.75	- —
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	- —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, divd.	lb.	16.80	- —
bulk, smaller lots, divd.	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	- .69
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	- .77
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.92	- .93
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.70	- .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.79	- .80
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	- .72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.79	- .80
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.20	- 1.22
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.22	- 1.24
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, divd	gram.	.24½	- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	- —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., divd	million units	.174	- —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns	kilo.	69.60	- —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns	kilo.	87.00	- —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns.	gram.	.29	- —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.30	- —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.58	- —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.64	- —
Imp., edible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports	lb.	.18¼	- .19
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .24¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —



How Snell Biological testing can keep your business out of trouble

A Short Article That May Save You Thousands of Dollars in Litigation, Sales, Licensing Problems

What Biological Testing Is—This is the testing of your product's safety and effectiveness on *living organisms*—animals, micro-organisms, plants, and humans—to determine their reactions to it in taste, odor, toxicity, organ injury, and similar responses of living tissue.

If you are in the business of manufacturing or marketing drugs, cosmetics, sanitaries, household specialties, or other chemical products used on or near the person, this is a vital area of testing that is frequently overlooked and neglected. Biological testing is a highly professional job requiring extensive facilities and knowledge of coding, labeling, and *the law*. Snell, with 38 years of experience in testing, formulation, client counseling, and patent and claims litigation, can be of genuine service to you.

Horrible Examples—You cannot have failed to read in the newspapers and trade press, during the past several years, of the widely-publicized suits filed against various manufacturers of cosmetics and specialty products for unexpected personal injury. *They all could have been avoided by proper biological testing!*

Do you, for example, know for sure that the ingredients in *your* new product are perfectly safe under all conditions? That they cannot cause delayed or obscure personal injury, even to a few specially sensitized individuals? If you aren't, you live under the threat of lawsuits that conceivably could put you out of business!

WHAT SNELL CAN DO FOR YOU

Toxicity Testing—Any new chemical product is likely to present some toxicity problem that must be faced and solved for successful marketing. Snell can screen unknown products for gross toxic properties in a preliminary 48-hour animal test. Borderline substances may require longer periods, sometimes regular observation of an animal group over its lifetime.

Microbiology—Testing with actual micro-organisms in a plate culture can give you reliable data to work from in evaluating the power of disinfectants, antiseptics, germicides, and sanitizing compounds, to kill or inhibit bacteria, germs, molds, etc.

Odor Evaluation, Toxicity Testing—Does your product have disagreeable odor components? Are its vapors toxic, and if so, under what conditions, duration, and concentration? Snell can test these properties for you, on insects, animals, and human groups, and work with you in product improvement, for effectiveness, sales, and legal purposes.

Consumer Panels—Snell maintains standby panels of representative consumer groups who cooperate on product evaluation programs. Coded samples are used when required, and testing procedures are designed to give completely objective statistical data and product quality evaluation.

Precautionary Labeling—This is now required in many states, because products that may be perfectly harmless in normal use can cause harm when used in other ways! Snell can handle the entire problem for you, from evaluation to code clearance, to complete reformulation of a product when this is indicated.

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Casella Acid—Cinnamon Bud Oil

Casella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .54 - —
"B" lb. .53 - —
"C" lb. .52 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .54 - —
"B" lb. .53 - —
"C" lb. .52 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760- —
tanks lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3350- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms. lb. .37½- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .95
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Indian bgs. lb. .21½- —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 13.00 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
37% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO fib dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers Hungarian style, bls. lb. Nom. - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 96.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, lmp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0969- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt., equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .76 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
Choline bitartrate fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.13 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .79 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -70.00

LINDSAY CHEMICAL DIVISION
American Potash & Chemical Corporation
WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TRONA

From the World's Largest Producer... A Gram or a Carload

CERIUM, RARE EARTH and THORIUM CHEMICALS

Rare earth and thorium chemicals have attained new importance through the work of Lindsay scientists who, for 55 years, have pioneered the research and development of these chemical tools for industry. This, coupled with extensive raw material sources, has helped Lindsay develop the world's largest facilities for the production of rare earths.

Salts of thorium and rare earths are available for prompt shipment – a gram or a carload.

If you are curious about the possibility that rare earths may have useful applications in your industrial processes, or would like more information from us, we welcome your inquiry. Technical data is available and will be supplied promptly on request.

The purchase and sale of all thorium salts are under the jurisdiction of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Application for a purchase license should be directed to the Commission at Washington 25, D.C., attention Licensing Controls Branch.

RARE EARTH SALTS

low cost tonnage items available for prompt deliveries

from our general production process, supplied as oxides, fluorides, chlorides and other compounds

YTTRIUM CONCENTRATES

RARE EARTH SALTS, technical

DIDYMIUM SALTS—(All the Rare Earths except Cerium)

THORIUM SALTS

CERIUM SALTS

BARNESITE—Special Rare Earth Oxide lens-polishing agent

CEROX—(Optical Grade Cerium Oxide) for glass and granite polishing

SALTS OF HIGHLY PURIFIED RARE EARTHS

most of which are produced by the Ion Exchange process

YTTRIUM
LANTHANUM
CERIUM
PRASEODYMIUM
NEODYMIUM
SAMARIUM
EUROPIUM
GADOLINIUM
TERBIUM
DYSPROSIUM
HOLMIUM
ERBIUM
THULIUM
YTTERBIUM
LUTETIUM

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.35	- 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms.	lb.	8.50	-13.50
Citral, CP, bots.	lb.	3.85	- —
Extra, bots.	lb.	5.05	- —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l.	lb.	.29½-	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	- .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½-	.31
hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l.	lb.	.27½-	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	- .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	- .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.	lb.	.58	- 1.00
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.57	- 1.00
Citronellal, bots. dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.40
Civet, artif., bots.	lb.	13.75	-15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	-21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	8.00	-11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	-45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port	net-ton.	29.50	-35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	15.50	- —
300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse	ton.	35.00	-36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton.		20.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.		50.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	net-ton.	60.00	-70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.42½-	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.47	- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.60	- 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	- —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works	gal.	.16	- —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.20½-	—
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	- —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	44.00	- —
Core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	- —
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	48.00	- —
Roofing, 140-155° F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	- —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co. dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.10	- —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90	- —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57	- —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.05	- —
Cobalt hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	- —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½-	—
Liq., 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.57½-	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	2.00	- —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¾-	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.85	- —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.52	- —
70-71% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.48	- —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.43	- —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms.	lb.	.29½-	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.69	- —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.17	- —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	- —
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.22	- —
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.96	- 1.01
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.15⅜-	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.14½-	.14⅝
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.22½-	.25
tanks	lb.	.20	- —
double dist. (stripped), dms	lb.	.23½-	.26
tanks	lb.	.21	- —
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.09	- .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	- 1.45
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.50	-31.00
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.35	- —
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.55	- —
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.72	- —
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	- —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.40	- .80
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	53	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	- —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3190-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3340-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.42	- .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works,	lb.	.28¼-	.28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.36½-	.37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.3680-	.3960
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.609	- —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	- .659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.47¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd, Valley basis	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	- .31
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.43	- —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42¾-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN, Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.40½-	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.38½-	—
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½-	.63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	- —
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1805-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.05	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.55	-14.05
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.95	- —
Copper sulfate tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		25.15	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	26.15	-29.15
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.75	- —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	200.00	- —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	195.00	- —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	8.50	-11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.06½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04¾-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1773-	.1802
tanks	lb.	.1573-	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.17¼-	.20
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).			
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.33	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58	- —
Corn syrup, 42° Be. non-ret. dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk	gram.	2.50	- 3.00
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	- —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	58.00	- —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South. East	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.11⅛-	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.10¾-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04	- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.16⅜-	.16½
tanks	lb.	.14⅜-	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works.	lb.	.03	- .03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.,	lb.	3.05	- 3.28
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.20	- —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.192	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	- .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	- .55
tanks, same basis	gal	.33	- .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.30	- —
Pinewood, dms. incl., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204° C., dry above 207° C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	- —

Amoco Chemicals

INDOPOL Polybutenes

Applications

Sealing Compounds

Caulking Compounds

Adhesives

Paper insulated electrical products

As a dielectric in condensers and capacitors

Compounding specialized lubricants

Properties

Grade	L-10	L-50	L-100	H-35	H-50	H-100	H-300	H-1500
Average Molecular wt.	300	420	470	660	700	780	940	1,200
Viscosity								
Saybolt seconds @ 100° F.	114	516	1,040	7,900	14,000	44,000	140,000	800,000
@ 210° F.	40.6	66.5	93.8	375	540	1,010	3,000	15,300
Poises @ 77° F.	0.36	2.0	4.8	38	75	200	900	7,000
Gardner-Holdt @ 77° F.	A-1	H	R	Z-2	Z-4	Z-6	Z-9	>Z-10
Viscosity Index	100	105	102	—	—	—	—	—
Weight-Volume								
Specific Gravity, 60/60° F.	0.831	0.847	0.854	0.871	0.878	0.881	0.894	0.910
Pounds/U. S. gallon	6.92	7.04	7.11	7.25	7.31	7.34	7.44	7.58
Color								
NPA or ASTM	2	1	1	1.5	1	1	1	1.5
Flash (Tag), °F.	230	235	245	280	295	360	450	470
Pour Point (ASTM), °F.	−65	−35	−25	0	+5	+20	+35	+65
Iodine No.	53	46	43	36	34	33	32	—
Refractive index (N_D^{20})	1.4655	1.4730	1.4759	1.4860	1.4886	1.4918	1.4955	1.5020

AMOCO CHEMICALS

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION

910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois

Cresol—Diacetone Alcohol

Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol 30.5°C., m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
o-Cresol, 25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 • —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 • 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 • —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Powd., cs. lb. .85 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .35 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices,
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices,
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 7.50 -14.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 • —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 • —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton 120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 140.00 • —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, buts. lb. 5.30 • —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 • .53
tanks, works lb. .42 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. No stocks.
E, bgs. lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 • .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .31 • .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .37 • .42
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31 • .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 • .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 • —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 51.00 • —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton 60.00 • —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton 60.75 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 69.12 • —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton 69.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, 5D1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76¼
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
5D2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
5D3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
5D23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —
5D23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
5D29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 • .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 • —
5D30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
5D35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
5D40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 • —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.14 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.29 • —
Dextrin, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 • 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

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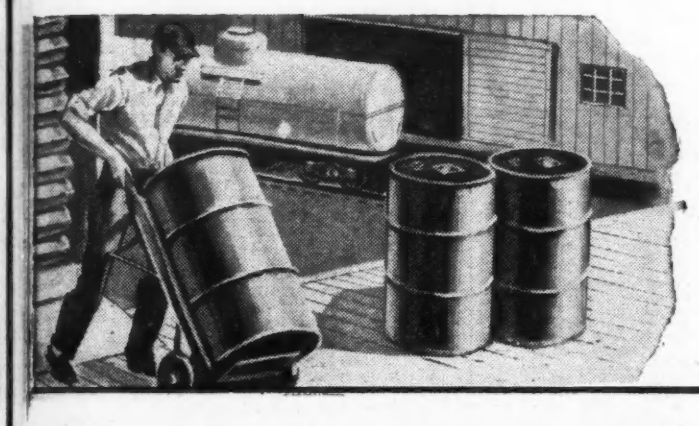
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .995 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld... lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld... lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld... lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld... lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms, frt. alld... lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld... lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld... lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd... lb. 1.20 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd... lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd... lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .86 - —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .27½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works... lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works. lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works. lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .31½ - —

Dieldrin, dms., dlvd... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .17½ - —

Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works... lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot ... kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. ... gram. 4.00 - 4.50
Diglycol laurate, dms ... lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works ... lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms ... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .32½ - —
tanks same basis ... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works ... lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. ... lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ... lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .63½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. ... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .29½ - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1e. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. ... lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. ... lb. .24 - —



Chemical Agent offers products... in LCL quantities

He has stocks on hand for prompt delivery to you

When you order from your local Du Pont Chemical Agent, you receive chemicals of producing-plant quality . . . in *any* quantity you need. He represents many leading chemical companies and is a single source of supply for many of your chemical requirements.

Your local Du Pont Chemical Agent can supply you with several LCL orders of a variety of chemicals, in one large or small shipment. And he has the equipment, manpower and personal interest in your business to assure fast, dependable delivery of your order when it's needed . . . because he's located "just around the corner." That means you save time and simplify your bookkeeping, too!

And remember, Du Pont technical assistance is always available through your local agent . . . *he's your contact with Du Pont.* His name is listed below . . . call him today!

POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

CONNECTICUT
South Norwalk ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
FLORIDA
Jacksonville ... F. H. Ross & Co.
GEORGIA
Atlanta ... F. H. Ross & Co.
Columbus ... F. H. Ross & Co.
Savannah ... F. H. Ross & Co.
ILLINOIS
Chicago ... Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
INDIANA
Ft. Wayne ... Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Indianapolis ... Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
KENTUCKY
Louisville ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
LOUISIANA
New Orleans ... Barada & Page, Inc.
MARYLAND
Baltimore ... Leidy Chemicals Corp.
MASSACHUSETTS
Fall River ... Borden & Remington Co.
Stoneham ... George Mann & Co., Inc.
Worcester ... Chemical Sales & Service Co., Inc.
MICHIGAN
Detroit ... Eaton Chemical & Byestuff Co.
MINNESOTA
Minneapolis ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
MISSISSIPPI
Jackson ... F. H. Ross & Co.
MISSOURI
Kansas City ... Barada & Page, Inc.
St. Louis ... Barada & Page, Inc.
St. Louis ... Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
NEW JERSEY
Newark ... National Oil & Supply Co.
Paterson ... Brown Chemical Co., Inc.
NEW YORK
Buffalo ... Chemical Sales Corp.
Hicksville, Long Island ... National Oil & Supply Co.
New York ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
NORTH CAROLINA
Charlotte ... F. H. Ross & Co.
Greensboro ... F. H. Ross & Co.
Raleigh ... F. H. Ross & Co.
OHIO
Cincinnati ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
Cleveland ... Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Columbus ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
OREGON
Portland ... Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
PENNSYLVANIA
Altoona ... Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Erie ... Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Middletown (Harrisburg) Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
Philadelphia ... Pioneer Salt Co.
Pittsburgh ... Western Penna. Chemical Co., Inc.
RHODE ISLAND
Providence ... Borden & Remington Co.
Providence ... George Mann & Co., Inc.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia ... F. H. Ross & Co.
Greenville ... F. H. Ross & Co.
TENNESSEE
Chattanooga ... Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
Knoxville ... Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
Knoxville ... F. H. Ross & Co.
Nashville ... Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.
TEXAS
Dallas ... Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
Houston ... Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
UTAH
Salt Lake City ... Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
WASHINGTON
Seattle ... Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.

FOR "HEXALIN" & "HYTROL" O
CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles ... Braun Chemical Co.
Los Angeles ... Mefford Chemical Company
San Francisco ... Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
ILLINOIS
Chicago ... Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
INDIANA
Fort Wayne ... Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Indianapolis ... Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
KENTUCKY
Louisville ... Dixie Solvents & Chemicals Co.
LOUISIANA
New Orleans ... Southern Solvents & Chemical Corp.
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston ... Howe & French, Inc.
Worcester ... Chemical Sales & Service Co., Inc.
MICHIGAN
Detroit ... Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
MINNESOTA
Minneapolis ... Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.
MISSOURI
Kansas City ... Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
St. Louis ... Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
NEW JERSEY
Newark ... C. P. Chemical Solvents, Inc.
OHIO
Cincinnati ... Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Cleveland ... Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Toledo ... Toledo Solvents & Chemicals Co.
TEXAS
Dallas ... Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Houston ... Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee ... Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corp.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton. 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 3R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast Red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue 8R lb. 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —

Dyes coaltar oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil Scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar spirit soluble 100 lb. dms. dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine base syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment. 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 34½ - —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies).
2-Ethylyhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol indust. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 65-68%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib. dms. 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .61 - 1.05
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .68 - 1.20
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14½ - —
French, light, bgs lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .23 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07¾ - —
Ferric acetate, soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, cbys. lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst. dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran, pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF, VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1030- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½ - —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 136.00 -138.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 132.00 -134.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib., dms., 20-kilo lots or more gram. .48 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 48.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
Fustic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin),
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 16.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 18.00 -22.75
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 88 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots. gram. .45 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .18½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .16½- .17
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17 - —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅝- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
Glycerine, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Graphite amorph. powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- .06⅜
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst. dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF, VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

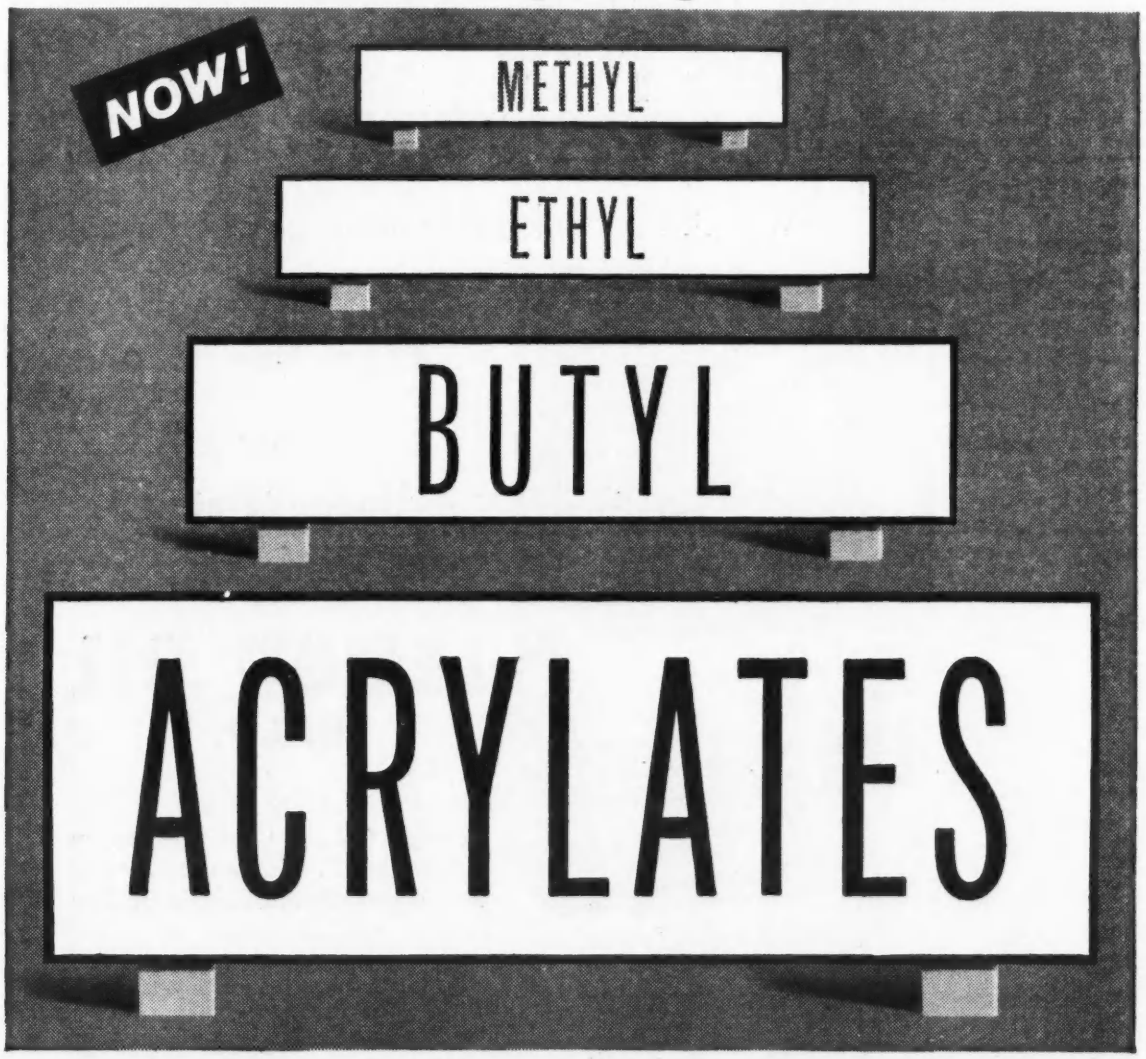
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).

CELANESE—growing in Monomers



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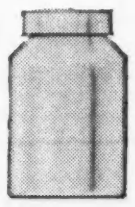

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Hydrazine Hydrate—Kaolin

Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works..lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. ..lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. .....lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid 18° cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ...ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald....ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works ..lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd.....50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide liq., 98% tanks, works..lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E..lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. .....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
25%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms..lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago..lb. .11 - —
tanks, Pelle, W. Va. .....lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 4.80 - 5.30
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. 1.00 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis..lb. 1.17 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. 1.10 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.27 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. .....oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
Liq. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works..lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis..lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indol, CP bots. .....lb.16.00 -18.25
Inositol bots., dlvd. .....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1
Resub., USP, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms..lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. .....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.80 - 4.15
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.40 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. .....lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb.10.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. .....lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more..kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots. .....kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15¼- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd..gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ...gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. .....lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works..lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works.....lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls. .....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. .....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. .....lb. .36 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. .....lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. .....lb. .15½- .17½

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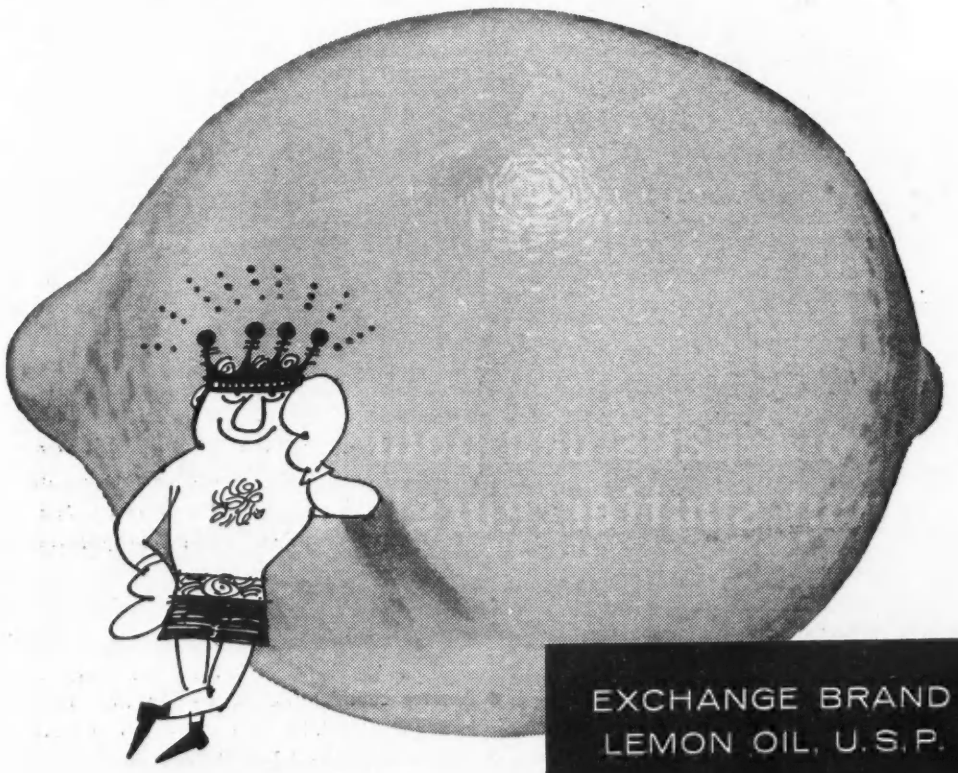
137 Beston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls.	lb.	.38	.43
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32	.34
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.28	.30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r. tanks west coast, ex tax. Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks east coast N J, N Y	gal.	.20	—
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550-	—
Toluene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.14375	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1789-	.2740
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1839-	.2790
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1889-	.2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald.	lb.	.1938-	.2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3039-	.4625
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3089-	.4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3139-	.4725
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. equald.	lb.	.3189-	.4775
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls. 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 22%, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		6.80	—
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		7.20	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.45	-12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.85	-13.10
USP, 85%, cbys	lb.	.85	—
Lactose, crystalline edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs. 5,000-lb lots frt. equald.	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb lots frt equald	lb	15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib dms., ½c higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.22¼-	—
fib. dms. 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lamp black bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms. works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous dms. works	lb.	.23	25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1325	Nom.
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Laurel (eat oil dms. cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90% dms.	lb.	.30	.32½
tanks	lb.	.27½-	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., t.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.25	2.00
Abrial, dms.	lb.	.95	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	3.50	9.00
38-42% ester, cns.	lb.	10.00	-13.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	2.85
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York	lb.	.1075-	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1055-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.143	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 15% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works,	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1320-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1420-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1335-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1435-	—
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼-	—
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works.	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 15% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.16¼-	—
Solid, 30% Pb dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. allowed	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	3.15	4.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	1.50
dl-Leucine, dms. works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb	.15	.17
Powd., bls.	lb	.12	.15
Whole, bls.	lb	.10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns.	lb.	2.75	3.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25	—
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	—
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	—
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.50	6.80
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.50	6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	8.50	-13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.10	4.50
Syn., 96-100%, dms., works	lb.	4.40	—
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	4.40	5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	4.95	5.60
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	4.40	—
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.65	1.83
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
Without leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	56.00	-56.50
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	49.00	-49.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l., New York	lb.	.1640-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1740-	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1290-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1440-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1480-	.1500
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.1970-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2270-	—
Linseed pitch, dms	lb.	.06	.06¼
Litharge, comi. powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald	lb	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½-	—
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.67	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	73	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	79	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	.93
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	9.50	—
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.73	—
Lithium manganite, dms. works	lb.	.95	1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms. ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.25

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .45 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum powd. bgs. lb. .38 • .39
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 • —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid No 1, boxes, c.l. lb .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 9.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. lb. 2.45 • —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 2.10 • —
siftings, bls. lb. 2.05 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib dms. lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton. 82.50 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah Wash ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 • 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .30½- —
bgs. t.l. frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb .14½ 15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works ton. 55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.48 • —
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 • —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .39 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 8.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37½- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 • 1.01
tanks, dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 • —
Manganese acetate dms., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
Smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthonate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 • .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 • .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .20 • .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 • .07¼
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 • 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 • 7.18
Syn. USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 • —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 239.00 -242.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .30 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 • —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .56½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).

If your products will pour, they will pour *freely*—in a controlled stream—through these new double-barrelled Tri-Sure* 1¾" Screw Type and 45MM Upressit Push-Pull Spout Assemblies.

After pails are filled, complete assembly is clinched—in any position—over Tri-Sure filling opening.

- Double-barrelled action—pours and vents
- Eliminates gulp, gurgles and stoppage in pouring
- Permits even, controlled flow from "full" to "empty"
- Assures complete drainage—like all Tri-Sure Closures
- User can easily refill empty container
- Easy to install with Tri-Sure Clinch-On Tool
- Complete closure is below chime of pail for easy stacking, storing, shipping
- Factory assembled to assure leakproof, tamper-proof closure
- Economical

Screw Type

Upressit Type

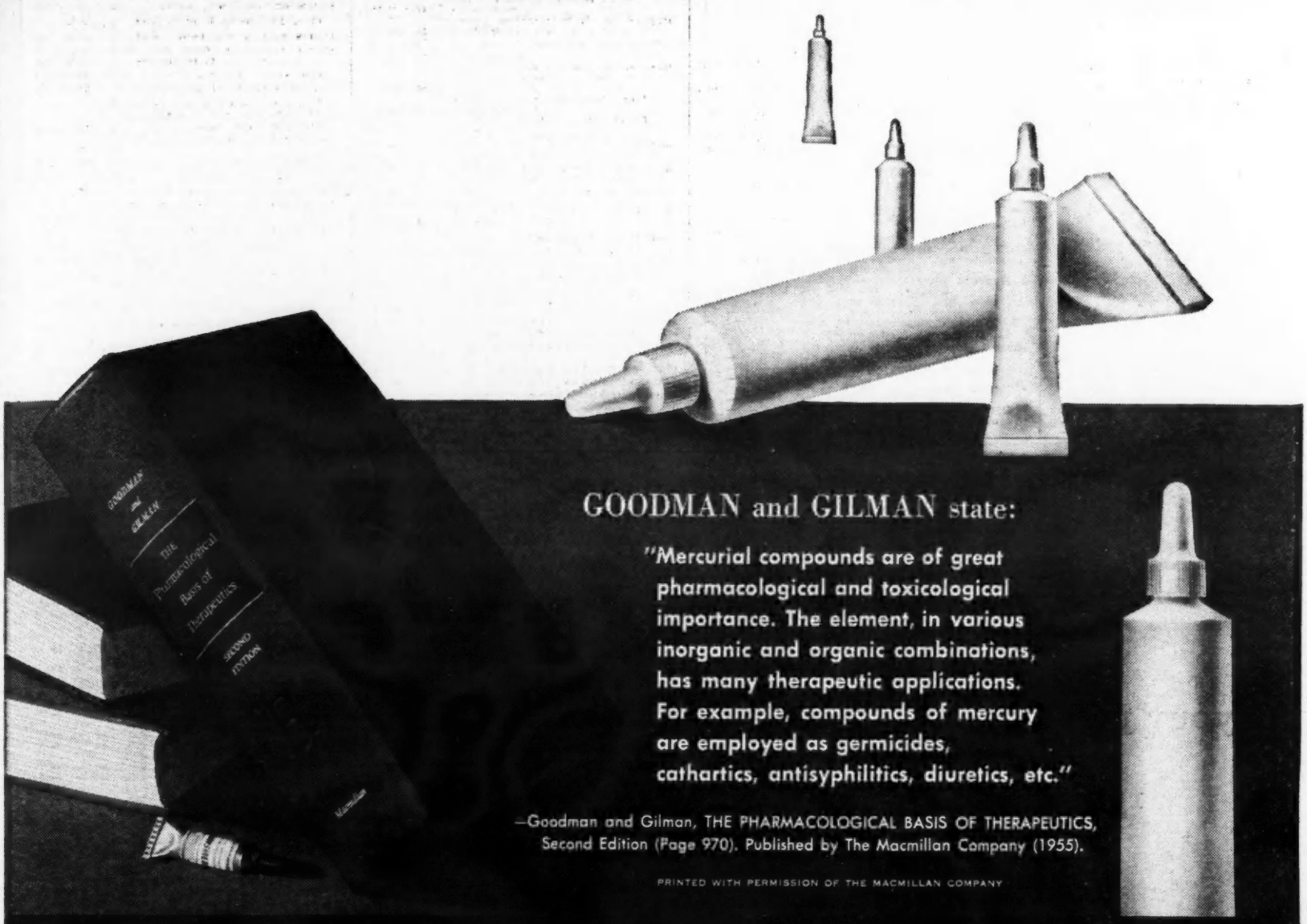
One of 25 different applications to a single standard opening—"Clinch-On" the pail fillers' choice. Consult your supplier or write for complete information.

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.*

Cap Wrench

Clinch-On Tool

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



GOODMAN and GILMAN state:

"Mercurial compounds are of great pharmacological and toxicological importance. The element, in various inorganic and organic combinations, has many therapeutic applications. For example, compounds of mercury are employed as germicides, cathartics, antisyphilitics, diuretics, etc."

—Goodman and Gilman, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 970). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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Mallinckrodt Mercurials

. . . MANUFACTURED TO MAKE FORMULATING EASY

Lot-to-lot uniformity and consistent smoothness of *Mallinckrodt Mercurials* are of great importance in trouble-free processing of pharmaceutical formulations.
For instance, the particle size of Mercuric Oxide Yellow NF for Ophthalmic Use is controlled to minus three microns.

Mercuric Acetate, *used as an intermediate in the manufacture of organic diuretics.*

Mercuric Oxide Yellow NF, *used in antiseptic eye preparations.*

Mercurous Chloride Mild NF, *used as a cathartic and local antiseptic.*

Mercuric Chloride USP, *used as a disinfectant.*

FOR QUALITY IN YOUR FORMULATIONS

SPECIFY *Mallinckrodt*

- MERCURIALS
- BISMUTH COMPOUNDS
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- IODIDES
- IRON SALTS
- MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
- PHENOBARBITAL

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

IN CANADA: MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED • MONTREAL • TORONTO

Methionine Hydroxyanalogue—Monoethanolamine

Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.25	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.29	—
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld, 50-lb or more	lb	3.50	—
Feed grade, 98% fib dms, same basis	lb.	1.55	—
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms, cs, frt alld	lb	61	.64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1	lb.	.21½	—
non-ret, dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1	lb.	.23½	—
non-ret, dms., t.c.l, same basis	lb.	.24	.24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld	gal.	62½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	gal.	.66	—
dms, t.c.l., frt. alld E	gal.	.72	—
tanks, frt alld E	gal	.51	—

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

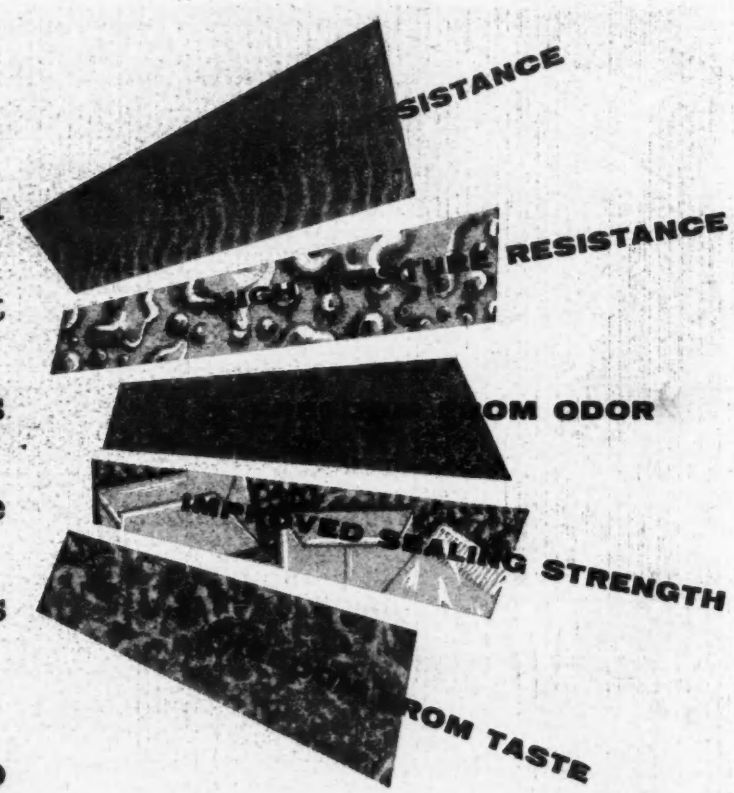
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb	.39	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd.	lb	.40	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).			
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.14½	—
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Methylamyl ketone dms. works	lb	1.05	—
Methyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.75
Methyl benzoate cns. dms	lb.	.65	.75
Methyl bromide service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots frt alld	lb.	.62	.65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs, c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more same basis	lb.	.89	—
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs	lb	1.05	—
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
50-lb bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more same basis	lb.	.76	—
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs	lb.	.79	.89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
tanks, multi-unit same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, single unit same basis.	lb.	.12¾	—
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd	lb.	.48¾	—
	lb.	.67¾	—
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).			
Methyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.55	1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Methyl formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35	.40
Tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works	lb.	.10	—
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works	lb.	.21½	—
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l. works	lb.	.23	—
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	28.00	31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib dms.	lb	1.90	2.00
Methyl ionone standard, cns. dms	lb.	4.05	—
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).			
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald with Belle, W Va	lb.	.31	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.29	—
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns.	lb	3.00	4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)			
Methyl parathion, tech. 90%, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	1.12	—
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms	lb.	6.90	—
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.62½	.67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots	gram.	No Prices.	
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.80	—
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA bbls. same basis	lb	4.35	—

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted	lb	3.25	—
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l. works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works	lb.	.12½	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal min., works	lb	13½	—
b-Methylnaphthalene 32 c., m.p., dms. works	lb	90	—
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol)			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)			
Mica dry-grd. paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
roofing 20 to 80 mesh works	lb	.02	—
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E	lb.	.05½	—
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse	lb.	.07¼	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E.	lb.	.08¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or frieght alld E	lb.	.09	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E	lb.	.08	—
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld E	lb.	.08¾	—
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt, alld E	lb.	.08¾	—
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E.	lb.	.09	—
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E	lb.	.08¼	—
t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09	—

Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Mineral black bgs. works	lb.	.0160	.0673
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.48	—
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.46	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.47	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	—
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.53	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.59	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.61	—
200-210 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.63	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.68½	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1560	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	—
Newark	gal.	.29	—
New York, dlvd	gal.	.30½	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.2725	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169	—
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tanks, Houston, Tex	gal.	14.5	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½	—
Chicago	gal.	.209	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.20½	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.14	.14½
tanks, New York	gal.	.18	—
Molybdated orange, bbls	lb.	.48	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works	lb	1.15	—
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content	lb	1.39	—
Molybdic acid, 85% dms., works	lb	1.20	—
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.925	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.935	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.96	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E	lb.	10½	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	27½	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb	28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.25	—



...keep

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WAXES

in mind

CERATAK	155 min. 165 min.	25/30	Lt. Amber	High adhesive and cohesive characteristics
CERAWELD	155 min.	20/25	Brown or Amber	Excellent heat sealing characteristics
VICTORY	155 min. 165 min.	25/30	White, Amber, Brown	Plasticity and ductility
ULTRAFLEX	140/145	25/30	White, Lt. Amber	Plasticity and ductility. Low temperature flexibility
STARWAX	180 min.	16 max.	Lt. Amber, Brown	High melting point. Good coating characteristics
BE SQUARE	170/175	15/20	White, Lt. Amber, Black	Good coating and laminating characteristics
BE SQUARE	190/195	7 max.	White, Black, Lt. Amber	Heat resistance. Hardness

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Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd	lb.	1.07	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)			
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)			
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs	lb.	.29	.30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb.	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.70	5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.33	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb.	5.45	—
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10¾	—
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Mustard oil, syn., bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms.	lb.	.17½	Nom
Myristic acid, dms.	lb.	.24	.26½
tanks	lb.	.23½	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	44.00	45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	50.00	51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	66.00
Myrobalans, extract, indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Myrrh gum, cs.	lb.	.50	.55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	.15½
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal.	.13875	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	15.5	—
Newark	gal.	.20½	—
New York	gal.	.20½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.06¼	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.04	—
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Casella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib dms.	lb.	6.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	.33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	.32
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	.31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.35	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.40	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, ens	lb.	2.55	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.68½	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.78¼	.83¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.37	.43
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls. works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	.36
Nicotinamide, USP dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼	—
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.55	7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-lb bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt alld. 100% basis.	lb	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs.	lb.	1.33	—
p-Nitroaniline dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.		.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzole acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.67	—
Nitrocellulose ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½	.40¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.39½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½	.42¼
Ester-soluble, 250-400 600-1,000 seconds, bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.46
Spirit-soluble 30-35 cps. ¼ ½ seconds bbls. c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	44	.46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb	43	.45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p Nitrochlorobenzene dms.	lb.	.26	.27
Nitroethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

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VULCAN CONTAINERS INC., Bellwood, Illinois

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☐ Hi-Bake protective linings for (product).....

☐ 55 gallon drums.

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Company.....

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City.....Zone....State.....

Nitrogen solutions tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.10 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.60 .50
Nitrometnane dms. c.l. dlvd E lb 24 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb 24¾ —
tanks dlvd E lb 22½ —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol dms. works, frt. equald lb 94 - —
p-Nitrophenol dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb 51 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb 53 - —
1-Nitropropane dms. c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 23¼ —
tanks, same basis lb 21 —
2-Nitropropane dms. c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .19½- —
tanks same basis lb .16 —
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher
o-Nitrotoluene dms., c.l. frt alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms. works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-o-toluidine dms lb 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutgalls Aleppo ngs lb .35 .38
Chinese bgs lb No prices
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.20 - —
Wes. Indian, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
Nutmeg oil USP dist., East Indian cns lb. 11.65 -15.75
West Indian, dms. lb. 11.65 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .45 - .95
Octane industl tanks Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 —
Borger Tex gal 15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .39 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol tech (see 1-Octanol tech)
Octyl phenol bgs. c.l., works lb 24 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 24½- —
tanks, works lb 23 —
Octyl phenol in dms 11c higher

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, dq. dms lb. .18 .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18 - —
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum siftings cs lb .20 Nom
Tears, cs lb .22 .30
Olibanum oil bots lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible dms., spot duty paid gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine crude works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium USP cns oz. 19.20 19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd. cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil expressed USP, Brazilian, cns. dms lb No stocks
California, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Messina cns lb 3.85 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .90 - —
Orange peel bitter Haitian bls lb 14 16
Sweet lb. .25 .30

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root Florentine bls lb .55 —
powd. bbls. bxs lb 68 —
Verona bls lb 35 40
powd. bbls. bxs lb 44 —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, crvst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract liq. No 1 bbls. l.c.l., lb 19 —
Ouabain USP bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax crude, bgs lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls c.l., works lb .18½ —
bbls. 10,000-lb lots works lb .18¾ —
bbls., smaller lots works lb .19¾ —
o-Oxynaphthoic acid fib dms., 250 lbs or more frt alld lb 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns 100 lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns. smaller lots works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11½- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb .13¾ .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Papain, purified lb. 9.00 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn USP cns, 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz 5.00 —
cns. smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate nat. or syn., USP cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .28 - —
Hungarian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin crude scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks refy. lb .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F. ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F ASTM tanks refy lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l. frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1255
91% powd. bgs c.l. ex whse lb .167 —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms. c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion ethyl dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peaccok blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton. 62.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks f.o.b. mills. lb. .14½- .15½
Refd., dms. lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks lb. .18¼- —
Pectin dom. NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp. Danish ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil USP imported cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Lampong, black, bgs lb. .27 - —
Sarawak, black, bgs lb. .26¾- —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .39 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp USP bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.95
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid dry bbls. frt alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste bbls frt alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Petitgrain oil South American cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum cream dms. c.l. refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms. c.l. refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks refy lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, nonret. dms. c.l. works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, nonret. dms. c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital),
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), nonret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .18½- —
tanks same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .20½- —
tanks same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib dms. smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots lb. 2.65 - —
100% bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb lots dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb lots works lb. 1.10 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l. same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85% cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.65 - —
Phosphorus amorph red cms. t.l. works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow) solid dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 20¼
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15¼
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .12½- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated bbls same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks same basis lb. .413 - .423
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 99% dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech. bbls lb. 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .173 —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l. ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms. incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd lb. 1.07 - —
dms., l.tl., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd lb. .88 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 56.00 -65.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .23
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49

Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Danish, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Polish, bgs	lb.	.33	—
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Potash, caustic liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92% dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher			
Potassium bitartrate dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms, c.l	lb.	.40	—
dms, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt	lb.	.40½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., NF, gran or powd., kgs.	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.52	.69
Potassium bromide USP gran., bbls, kgs	lb	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
calcined, bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Potassium chlorate cryst, dms c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
NF, cryst. works dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Powd. dms. 2,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.20	.22
gran., dms	lb.	.21	.23
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.24½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride dms. works	lb.	.37	.39
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	1.43	—
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l. works	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.16	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.31	.33
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis	ton.	23.50	-24.70
Granular, bulk, c.l. works	unit-ton.	.31½	.33½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis	ton.	23.80	-25.00
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.			
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.			
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	16.50	—
bbls., smaller lots	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots	100lbs.	9.25	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.32	.34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works	ton.	219.50	—
dms., ton lots ex whse	ton.	311.00	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse	ton.	316.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Potassium permanganate, coml, kgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Potassium pyropnosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).			
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).			
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	-7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.30	-18.15
bgs. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	17.60	—
Soln., 20° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms or more works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.755	.827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.59½	.61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.			
Outside price applies to tonnage contrated for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.			
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
Gran., dms	lb.	.18½	—
Powd., dms	lb.	.16	.17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Potassium thiocyanate, NF cryst., dms., works	lb.	.96	.98
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.77	.79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.15½	—
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.15¾	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price	ton.	13.45	—
bulk, works, July forward	ton.	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).			
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	No prices	
Pregnenolone acetate, bots	gram.	No Prices	
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	2.83	—
dms. 100-500 lb lots	lb.	2.95	3.18
Progesterone, USP, bots	gram.	No prices.	
Progesterone acetate, bots	gram.	No prices.	
Propane indust. tanks group 3,	gal.	.05	—
tanks, Baton Rouge	gal.	.05375	—
tanks, New York harbor	gal.	.1005	—
(¼c. discount offered).			
Propenyl guaethol, dms.	lb.	24.30	-27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30¾	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Propyl alcohol, dms. c.l. divd	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l. divd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.11¼	—
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more	kilo.	53.00	—
bots., smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-56.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	1.24	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., divd E	lb.	.0845	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.			
Propylene glycol indust., dms., c.l., divd E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks same basis	lb	15½	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. divd	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylene oxide dms. c.l., divd E.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., divd E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.32	.34
Blonde, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18
Husks, bgs.	lb.	.39	—
Pumice, dom. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs. ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
bgs., smaller lots.	lb.	.03½	—
Imp., Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs	ton.	60.00	—
fine, bgs.	ton.	60.00	-70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb	.23	.26

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide
(Minimum 95% Purity)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Pyrethrins—Sodium Sesquisilicate

Pyrethrins syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 • 8.95
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 • 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb 10.00 • —
purif. 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 • 10.10
Pyridine, denat dms. c.l. works and frt equald gal 2.77 • —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 • —
Refd. 2° non ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 218.00 • —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 • 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech, bbls lb 3.17 • 3.25
Pyrogallol NF 100 lb dms lb 3.50 • —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½ • .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb .08¼ • .08½
Solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .106718 • —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin bgs., c.l. same basis lb .099228 • —
Quercetin, fib dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 • —
Quercitron extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .40 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb 2.00 • Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½ • .75
Quinine NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. .54 • —
Quinine bisulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 • .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 • —
Quinine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½ • .29
Quinoline, dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .50¾ • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .51¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

R

R salt paste, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb. .88 • —
Powd. frt alld. 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rapeseed oil, dms., tanks lb. .17½ • .18
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 • —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders NF powd. bbls lb. .35 • .40
Reserpine cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 • 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .77½ • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .78½ • —
USP cryst. dms works lb 2.75 • —
powd., dms. works lb 2.95 • —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 • —
Rhatany root bgs. lb. .15 • .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 • —
Tungstated PTMA works kgs lb 6.60 • —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 43.00 • 46.00
Synthetic lb. 15.00 • 16.00
Rhubarb root India, whole, bgs lb. .30 • —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 • —
Riboflavin USP nb dms, kilo or more dlvd kilo 40.00 • —
USP readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 130.00 • —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms, kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 107.50 • —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .13½ • —
Rice starch (see Starch rice)
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 • —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 • 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF cns., dms. lb. 1.05 • 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 • 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, 6% dms., works, unit-lb. resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .13 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., 2-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ • —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼ • —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. 13375 • —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 • 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 • —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 • —
fib, dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 • —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 • —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 • —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .43 • .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots works lb. 2.50 • —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 • —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 • 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.65 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1835- .1885
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1635- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 • .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 • —
Sage, Greek, bgs lb. .14 • —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 • .40
Italian, cns. lb. .15 • —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 • 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 • 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb 1.20 • 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb .07 • .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 • .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 • —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 • —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 • 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld or on 100 lbs. or more lb. .37¼ • —
fib dms., t.c.l., frt alld. on sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼ • —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43½ • —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms. 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½ • —
200-lb. fib. dms. less than 1,000 lbs. .53½ • —
100 lbs. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½ • —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½ • —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½ • —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½ • —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20 • —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 • .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 • .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 14.00 • 14.75
Sarsine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 • .75
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.70 • 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 7.50 • —
Savory oil, cns. lb 4.25 • —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms, frt alld 100% basis lb. .85 • —
Powd. bgs., frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 • 15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½ • —
Purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .65½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½ • —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ • —
fib dms, smaller lots lb. .31 • .32
Selenium powd. 99½% dms. dlvd. lb. 7.00 • —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.10 • —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .19 • .20
No. 2, bls lb. .16 • .17
No. 3, bls lb. .14 • —
pods, bls. lb. .30 • —
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .17 • —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 • 7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 • .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs lb. .15½ • —
Lebanese hulled, bgs. lb. .19 • —
Nicaraguan hulled shipt., bgs., lb. .24½ • —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 • —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 • —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 • .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 • .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 • .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 • —
tanks, works gal. .25 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ • .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06¾ • .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ • .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 • .17
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 • —
bgs. t.c.l., works ex whse ton. 45.00 • 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton. 25.00 • —
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 • —
bgs. t.c.l., works ton. 20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots ex Troy oz. .88¾ • —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000 oz. lots. oz. .89½ • —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .90 • —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .91 • —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .63¼ • —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63¾ • —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64½ • —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64¾ • —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.15 • —
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 • —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 • 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 • —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 • —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 • 6.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 • —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14½ • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ • —
NF, 60% gran. dms. c.l., works lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ • —
Sodium alginate, NF white powd., dms. 300 lbs or more lb. .93 • —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 • —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .27 • —
Sodium arsenate 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½ • —
Sodium arsenite 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½ • —
dms., less than ton lots, works. lb. .18 • .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 • —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 • —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 11.50 • —
Sodium benzoate tech, c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 • —
ton lots same basis lb. .43 • —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .45 • —
Sodium bicarbonate USP gran., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. 13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 13½ • .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .19½ • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990 • —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 • 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 • 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 • —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP gran., dms., works frt. .40 • —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 • —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .09½ • .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher
Sodium chloride tech (see Salt)
Sodium chloride USP gran. ngs. lb. .03 • —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works lb. .68 • —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .70 • .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech. dms., c.l. works lb. .27 • —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 • —
Sodium chromate, anhyd, fib dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .14¾ • —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¼ • .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1100
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ • .27½
USP XIV, gran. dms lb. .29½ • .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate dms, 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .85 • —
dms, smaller lots works lb. .90 • 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 98-98% dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 • —
dms. over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 • —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 • —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works lb. .15 • —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾ • —
Anhyd. dms. c.l., works lb. .18 • —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ • —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½ • —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 • —
Sodium fluoride white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390 • —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430 • —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd. dms. lb. .84 • —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 • .39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works lb. 1.90 • 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾ • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24¼ • —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ • .28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 • —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 • 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.65 • 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 • 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 • —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .36½ • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ • .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 • —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton. 92.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 150.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton. 155.00 • —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. works ton. 200.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 268.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton. 273.50 • —
Sodium metallic bricks, c.l. works. lb. 19½ • —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 • —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works. 100 lbs 6.05 • —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 • —
gran., fib dms lb 17½ • .18
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs. c.l works 100 lbs 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 • 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 • —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd. dms. works t.t equald lb .92 • .96
Cryst. dms works frt alld lb 73 • 74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb 70 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton. 48.75 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 • —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 49.75 • —
ton. 49.75 • —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton. 46.25 • —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls. c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 • —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 • —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 • —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 • 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate hydrated, flake, bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.65 • —
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 85% bgs. works 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ • 34
Pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ • 34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ • 33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l. dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20½ • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • .21¼
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP (X), gran., dms lb. .50 • .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 • .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs. c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 • 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20¼
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 • 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 • —
bgs. t.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs 9.45 • 10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 • 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .37 • .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 • 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½ • —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½ • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 • 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 • 4.90
dlvd Zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 • 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N D., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 • —

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CANDIDATE FOR PYRILAMINE MALEATE

Pyrilamine answers important needs for antihistamine therapy because of outstanding effectiveness and compatibility with a variety of other pharmaceuticals.

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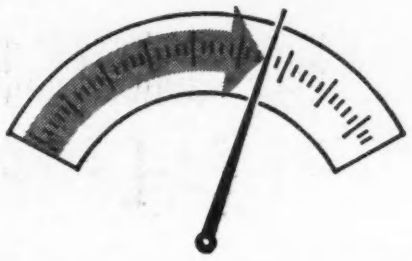
Sodium Sesquisilicate—Styrax Gum

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l., works	100 lbs	1.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	1.90	2.40
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.20	—
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	3.45
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.90	—
Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	3.50
tanks, works	100 lbs	2.30	—
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton	67.50	—
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.065	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.069	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher			
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.608	.668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½	—
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton.	54.00	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	32.00	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½	.19

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
Liq., 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	—
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	—
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs	7.55	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	7.95	—
Tech., bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs	3.50	—
bgs. t.l., same basis	100 lbs	4.00	—
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)			
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)			
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
Sodium thiocyanate CP, dms.	lb.	.55	.65
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works	lb.	.317	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	—
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).			
Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
etns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14¼	—
etns., 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—

Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld E.	lb.	.39	—
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.35½	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.42	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.56	9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	8.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.70	-13.13
dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
dms. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	10.20	-10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E	lb.	1.18	Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt equald	gal.	.31	.35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.345	—
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35	—
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.32	—
319°-348°F b.r. 16.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32	—
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.25	—

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 362°-412°F b.r., 17.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32	—
365-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	45	—
367-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.32	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24	—
211°-277°F b.r. 25.6°C m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.28	—
212°-293°F b.r., 38°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.24	—
221°-278°F b.r. 34.8°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.20	—
266°-374°F b.r. 24°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.25	—
283°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston	gal.	.25	—
284°-363°F b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
357°-403°F. b.r., 34°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.26	—
358°-401°F b.r. 24.4°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38	—
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	—
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.36	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39	.41
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.25	.26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.38	.39
Soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
dms. ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.17	—
tanks works	lb.	.15	—
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur.	ton.	59.00	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.09¾	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05½	—
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1435	.1457
tanks	lb.	.1235	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1385	.1407
tanks	lb.	.1185	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.14⅜	.14⅝
tanks	lb.	.1237	.12⅜
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.19	.21½
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Single-distilled, dms.	lb.	.17¾	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼	—
Soybean pitch, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05¼
Spartеine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls.	lb.	75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	5.50	6.35
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1625	.17
tanks	lb.	.1450	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1525	.16
tanks	lb.	.1350	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	3.55
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
White powd. bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.767	.777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.02	1.03
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.965	1.459
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.83½	.84¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.021	1.041
Starch, corn, pearl paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.38	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.53	—
Powd., paper bgs, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.65	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0635	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York.	lb.	.06¾	.10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	.15
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.81
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15½	.18
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18¼	.20¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20	—
Chicago	gal.	.200	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850	.0873
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850	.0873
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.84	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	.49	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs.	lb.	3.00	Nom.



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GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.8% dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis		.14½-	—
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk	lb.	.1262-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.1512-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1712-	—
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.23	1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.75
Sucrose, refd. whits. bgs. refy	lb.	.0935-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.84	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works	lb.	.63	.75
80-lb ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼-	72½
Sulfabenzamide, dms	kilo.	6.80	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms	kilo.	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms	kilo.	7.70	8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine USP microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
Powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
100 lbs. or more	lb.	6.00	—
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works,	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	-17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo	3.03	3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	3.79	4.20
NF X, powd., dms	kilo.	2.85	3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	14.12	-14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.35
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd. dms.	kilo.	5.50	5.85
microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	6.25	6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.	kilo.	6.05	6.40
Sulfur, comi. flour, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.90	—
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	—
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	—
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports,	long-ton.	25.00	—
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	—
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.15	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.50	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.45	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.00	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
virgin block, bbls., mines,	100 lbs.	4.70	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.53	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.80	—
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.53	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.83	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.10	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04¼-	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.25	—
93%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99-100% tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¼-	—
consumers' cbys., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	—
Sumac leaves, 25% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	205.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	200.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	.93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	.93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.98	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern,	cns.	lb.	4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns	lb.	2.10	- 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.13	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works.	ton.	31.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works.	ton.	38.00	—
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-45.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06	- .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06 —
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12½
tanks, works	lb.	.08½-	.10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70 00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	—
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	.07¾
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
50%, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.13½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.95	- 3.30
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York, bulk,	unit-ton.	7.00	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	8.00	—
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50	9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.10½-	.11½
Siamese, first quality same basis,	lb.	.07	- .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
23-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
50-53% dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l	lb.	.49	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt.	lb.	.49½-	—
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50	—
100-lb dms	lb.	.51	—
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs.	lb.	.40	- .44
Terpine hydrate, NF cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms.	lb.	.41	- .70
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30	- .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	- .73
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53	- .58
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices	
Testosterone proprionate, USP	gram.	No prices	
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.73	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—

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Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms. c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks dlvd E. of Denver lb .34 — —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb .35 — —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots, dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 — —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib dms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys. 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis, lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech. white cns lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .85½- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium, dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% TiO_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% TiO_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅝- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo.91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
33% dry powd., bots kilo.40.65 -42.50
o-Toluidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Toluidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar, indust., or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms. frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .93 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades kgs. works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian Surinam cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms t.c.l. t.t.l. works lb. .23 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No 2, cs lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd E. or Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works, lb. .50 - —
dms. t.c.l works lb. .51¼- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .21 - —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .23 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works, lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., New York lb. .22¾- .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21 - —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin USP bots gram. .55 - .58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tanks same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 09½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.60 -10.80
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.60 -10.80
whole, tins lb.10.50 -10.70
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.10 - 8.25
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.25 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb.11.50 -12.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.160.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb.19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.28	—
bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.373	—
Zinc acetate NF VIII dms	lb	53	—
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.23	—
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Zinc chloride, NF gran., dms	lb	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb	.26	—
Soln 50% dms. c.l. works	100 lbs	5.80	—
dms. l.c.l. works	100 lbs	6.40	—
tanks works	100 lbs	5.15	—
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms, l.c.l works	100 lbs	11.20	—
gran., fib dms. c.l. works	100 lbs	11.45	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls. dlvd.	lb	.29	—
Basic bbls. dlvd	lb	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb	.55	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb	.57	—
Zinc dust, comi. bbls. c.l. works	lb	1380	—
Pigment, bbls. c.l. works	lb	.14	—
bbls. l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride bbls works	lb	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	21½	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	23½	—
Zinc metal prime western slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	10	—
Prime western slabs New York	lb.	10½	—
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn dms., frt alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works	lb	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead free bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	15½	—
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l. mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal bgs. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
USP ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb	17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c higher			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms	lb.	.44	.45
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.47	.49
Zinc resinate precip 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms. frt. alld	lb.	38¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP ctns. c.l.,	lb.	41	—
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	42	.46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs	6.75	—
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Zinc sulfide pure bgs., c.l dlvd	lb	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate dms.	lb	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06¼	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35¼	—

DCAT Men Choose

—*Continued from page 7*

the board of directors of the parent organization.

Named to the executive committee for three-year terms were: Robert E. Horsey, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York; W. Ward Jackson, Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; Robert H. Kampschulte, Celanese Corporation of America, New York; F. J. Oertel, Esso Standard Oil Company, New York; Evan R. Spalt, Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp., Raritan, N.J.; and E. Lloyd Bernegger, Bristol-Myers Products Division, Bristol-Myers Company, New York. Griffin Crafts, J. W. Wilson Glass Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., was re-elected for a similar period.

Mr. Clark succeeds W. Boyd O'Connor, president of the Ayerst Laboratories Division of American Home Products Corporation, as head of the nationwide trade organization.

The new chairman of the DCAT section, who is in charge of sales for J. T. Baker, has been associated with the Phillipsburg firm for thirty-four years. He was employed by the company as its first outside salesman and rose to manager of the company's New York office, subsequently becoming general sales manager.

A director of the New York Board of Trade since 1954, he is active in the Manufacturing Chemists Association and formerly served on the executive committee of the Laboratory Apparatus Section of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association.

A native of Meadville, Pa., Mr. Clark and his family reside in Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

The new DCAT chairman has taken an active part in civic affairs in the Phillipsburg-Easton area. He has served as chairman of the Phillipsburg Red Cross Chapter's annual campaign, is active in the United Fund Drive, and a member of the Chemists Club. He is a director of the Easton Trust Co., Easton, Pa.

Mr. Clark is president of the Board of Trustees of the College Hill Presbyterian Church in Easton, of which he is an Elder. He also holds membership in the Country Club of Northampton County, Pa.

Additives Knowledge Held Right of Consumer

—*Continued from page 3*

tion: Is it true what they are saying about our food supply? Is it really as bad as I hear?

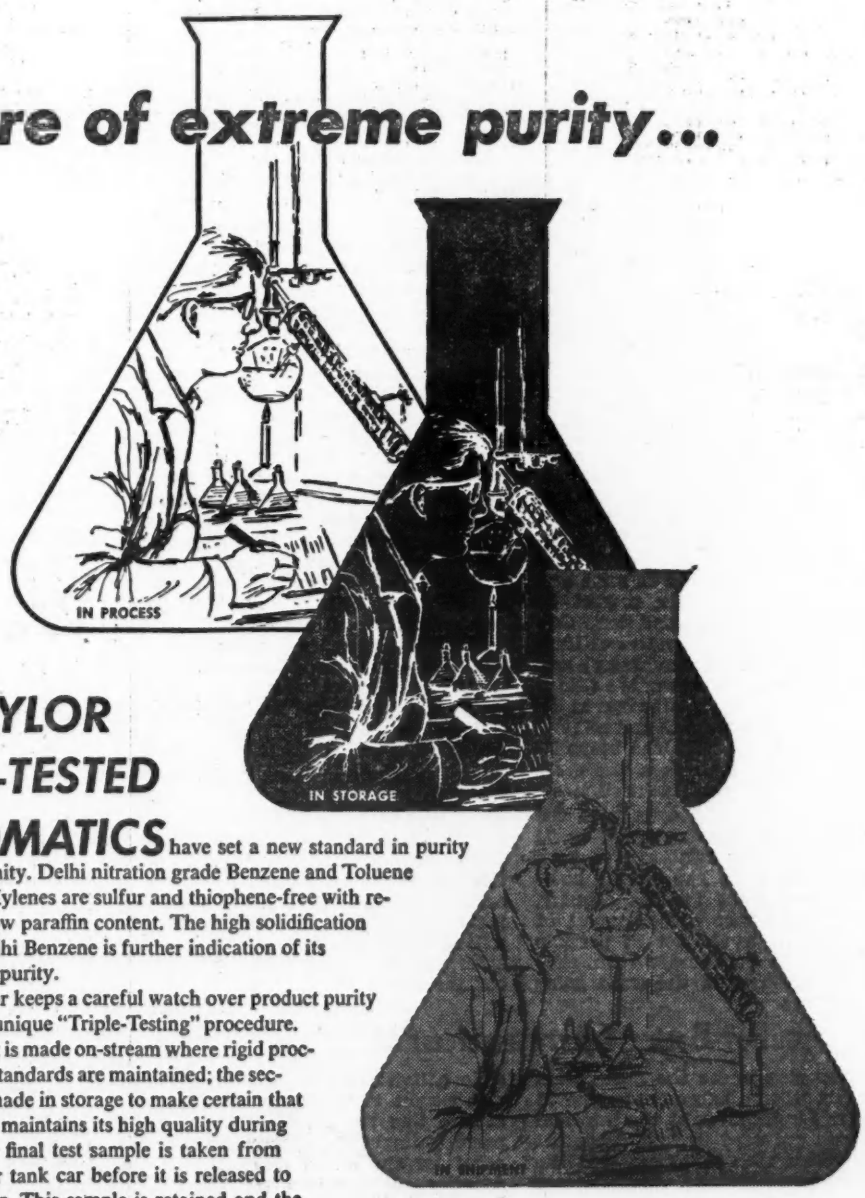
"It is not enough for you in industry and for us in government to know the consumer benefits that result from use of food additives. We must let the consumer know, too. Let's start telling the consumer the facts about America's food supply: that our country has the best food supply in the world today; that with this new law it has the best safeguards it has been possible to develop; and that the additives that go into food are there to improve the food and to bring it to the housewife in better condition, and in a more convenient form. If industry fails to get this story across to the housewife, a very important potential secondary benefit from the new law will be lost.

"How do you build up justified public confidence in these additives?" asked the Commissioner. "Some people think that the best way to deal with a food additive is to conceal the fact that it is used, keep the consumer from knowing what is present. That is absolutely wrong in our opinion and if that course is pursued, you assuredly will undermine the consumer's confidence in your products.

"The consumer has a right to know what is in her food. That right has been recognized for over fifty years and is firmly established in the state and national food laws in this country and many other nations of the world. The way to build consumer confidence in your products is not to hide the fact that additives are used, but to tell what the additives are, that they are safe, and what good they do," Mr. Larrick said.

We would like to suggest a technique that we think would help get the story across, Mr. Larrick continued: "Devise a simple system of naming the chemicals that go into food. For many years the drug industry has been devising short, simple names which are adopted by common consent as the common name by which the drug will be called. For example, the drug '3-chloro-7-methoxy-9-(1-methyl-4-diethyl amino butyl amino) acridine dihydrochloride' is known simply as quinacrine hydrochloride."

Be sure of extreme purity...



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Volume 174 **September 15, 1958** **No. 12**

Don't Help Russia

In view of President Eisenhower's recently announced plan "to bolster the free world's economic position and counter Russia's stepped-up trade-aid warfare," it would seem to be logical to assume that little, if any, occasion will arise to justify the alarm of the Manufacturing Chemists Association over the undesirable, detrimental potentialities of the providing by US industry of Russia with chemical plant equipment and technical information. But, such simple logic is not applicable to the processes under international policies between the "free" and the communistic worlds.

Because of the vain-gloriously reputed Russian superiority over the rest of mankind in scientific and technologic achievement and attainment, it is not easy to see why that country would have any reason to turn to the sluggish, backward West for any sort of technical assistance. But, it must be recognized that reputation as a basis for propaganda often has, of itself, no basis in fact. Once again it must be recognized that knowledge, of itself, falls far short of what is done with it in contribution to useful, necessary service. It can be that Russia is so set upon applying its technical resources to the production of sputnik satellites that it has no time or inclination to do any producing of such simple down-to-earth devices as stills and sterilizers. That, however, cannot be accepted as the actual condition. One of the most marked progresses of Russia is in the field of machinery, and machines stand high among the things which that country is offering in its bartering for the vegetable and mineral products which it needs. The inapplicability of simple logic is again quite clearly evident in that connection.

The competition of Russia with the "free" world for the sharing of world trade is a business relationship. This end of it should be handled by business. But, at least in this country, with its barbed-wire entanglement of control laws, it would not be possible for business to collaborate with adequate effectiveness in the embargoing of trade with Russia. The government must provide private enterprise with the necessary protection against the competition of communistic monopoly. It should be unbelievable that US private enterprise would extend to such a competitor assistance which it would not give to a friendly domestic competitor. But, here again, that inapplicability of simple logic comes into the picture, as it always does when somebody sees a chance to make some extra money. So, an effective barrier should be governmentally laid upon what certainly would not "counter Russia's stepped-up trade-aid warfare" or its straight-out trade competition.

The construction and maintenance of such a barrier will not be a simple matter. There will be vociferous contention by self-centered interests which are not at all concerned with what happens to the other fellow, that such embargoing is shutting them out of their rightful place in world trade. They will point to the recent easing of the British controls on trade with the "red world," which has freed for export to that area a number of products, including "most vacuum pumps, all equipment for production of lubricants, all petroleum refining equipment and petrochemical plant." They will emphatically demand that they be permitted to share the privileges on which the following comment was recently made in a British "manufacturers' complete chemical newspaper": "If the Soviet's announced plans for the considerable expansion of her petroleum chemicals and related industries do result in substantial orders for this country there will be no official barriers to the conclusion of business".

So, the Manufacturing Chemists Association has an uphill drive in front of it. Its cause—for which it has made a very strong case—is fundamentally the support of free enterprise against the competition of communistic monopoly. If that competition is to be effectively countered, it must not be permitted to get any advantage over free enterprise through somebody's selling out for mere monetary gain.

For Better Inter-American Relations

The first step under the Declaration of Brasilia will be taken September 23 and 24 in Washington, at the informal conference proposed in that document in connection with its advice that the American republics take adequate steps to handle "not only problems of immediate urgency but all and any problems of mutual interest". Secretary of State Dulles has invited the foreign ministers of all American republics to attend the conference. The conferees are expected primarily to exchange views on current matters in that latter category; but there will be at least some aspect of urgency in the deliberations, as the President of Brazil, in a third letter to President Eisenhower, has uttered a warning that recent manifestations of East-West tensions have more than a little significance in the direction of inter-American relations—a view with which every informed person must agree.

Recent reports of increased propagandic and at least promissory economic activities in Latin America give real weight to what the Brazilian executive has to say. Russia has been pushing its barter scheme to promise relief for the coffee troubles in Latin America. Red China is reported to have started a similar campaign. There is some countering encouragement in the recent reports that US imports of coffee from Latin American have been increasing for several months.

Whatever may be the outcome, or even the promise, of the conference of foreign ministers, there is good reason to expect that much good along still more promising lines could be done by the goodwill fact-finding tour of eight cities in South America by a group of more than twenty representatives of US cultural, educational, fraternal business, and labor groups who plan to leave November 6 and to spend a month in the eight cities. The project, organized by an active advocate of people-to-people "diplomacy," will be sponsored by International Seminars, Inc. It is a strictly private venture, but it has been approvingly commended by the Department of State and other administrative agencies and individuals. In the words of its organizer, it will "represent millions of Americans—people who care enough about our relations with Latin America to spend their own time and money to study the problem and try to do something about it." That is a purpose in which all groups, especially business, should promotively participate.

The announced program for the tour schedules two seminars and one public town meeting in each of the eight cities visited, the seminars to be small so as to facilitate and promote free expressions and discussions on the improvement of relations between this country and Latin America, especially among the peoples thereof. The project, as a whole, could afford business an opportunity to get some useful knowledge on such things as the plans of the new administration in Chile to develop that country's oil resources, expand its production of electric power, and improve its services in the supplying of potable water.

One of the most helpful means by which this country can establish better people-to-people relations with Latin America and contribute to the economic improvement of its Southern neighbors is tourism—and it works both ways. For that reason, there is a big opportunity in a third project—the seventh Inter-American Travel Congress, scheduled to be held December 9 to 19 in Montevideo, Uruguay, with eventual plans for 1960 as "Visit USA Year" and a subsequent "Visit Americas Year". Informative particulars will be available from the Office of International Travel, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Back On the Same Track

An announcement by somebody in "government" that industry's spending on new plant and equipment will turn upward before the end of the year was called a "heartening prospect" in some news items. To any well-informed observer, it would appear to be more of an enlargement of the heart or some other economic cardiac affliction.

"The leveling-out in manufacturing investment indicated in the latest survey"—so went the "official" report—"brings to a halt the very sharp cutback in manufacturing outlays which began after the third quarter of 1957." Two days later, the Department of Commerce gave out some information on why there had been a cutback. It reported that, in the year ending with the last of July, "manufacturers and merchants pared their inventories . . . a total of $5,500,000,0000," very little of that paring being in retail areas other than automobile. In the view of the department, business conditions were reaching a point where stocks would need replenishing, as they amounted to a little less than two months' supply. Manufacturers' sales increased 2 percent during July; at other levels, they were static.

But, there was no real reason to believe that the productive capacity of US industry would require any expansion otherwise than in operations—and employment. It is big enough to handle all that can be expected to be required of it unless the complementary selling efforts are made far more effective. It is highly undesirable that there be any going back in the direction of the inventory-piling combination of overproduction and underselling that pushed the bottom out of business something more than a year ago. Consumption is the side of business on which there is a real need for expansion of investment of time and ability, as well as money in the development of better understanding of and dealing with the needs and desires of buyers.

Those who see expansion coming in industrial production base their views somewhat on expectations that there will be a big increase next year in the buying of durable goods, especially automobiles and household appliances. Unless there is a real and big improvement in manufacturers' understanding of and reactive catering to the needs and desires of the ultimate buyer, that expectation is not so good as a fifty-fifty bet, and the actual expansion will again be in inventories.

Washington Talks It Over

A Little More Unemployment, and Not Employment, Is What Eisenhower Wants to See in Government Agencies.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Some government agencies' hopes of adding to their staffs to meet the increased work loads placed upon them by the outgoing congress have been dampened, if not completely dashed, by the White House. Mr. Eisenhower has let it be known through his Budget Officer, Maurice H. Stans, that he would dislike very much to see any increases in civil employment by the federal government this fiscal year. In fact, he wants it further reduced.

This attitude by the White House could have some very serious repercussions in some directions—notably at the Food and Drug Administration, which has been saddled with the monumental job of controlling the use of food additives without any provision made for increasing the agency's budget.

Some organizational changes are being planned in the agency to take on this job, which include recruitment and training of scientific personnel necessary for staffing the unit.

The White House hasn't placed a flat "no" on any increasing of bureau staffings, but to minimize the effect of the recent increases in pay of federal workers on the federal payroll and budget the President has asked the departments to absorb the cost of the pay raise, insofar as possible, by improving the efficiency and economy of operations. The instructions do not require reductions in force, but specify that the goal should be achieved by not filling vacancies that occur and by withholding establishment of new positions.

The army of civilian workers in the federal government today is 262,000 less than when the President took office in 1953, but there has been a trend recently towards growth in the size of the payroll and Mr. Eisenhower doesn't like it.

ICA and Tradenames

International Cooperation Administration notes that there are many items being purchased with ICA funds which, when specified by tradename, may not be familiar to US exporters.

To provide increased competition, lower prices, and facilitate quotations by US suppliers in connection with commodities requiring color index numbers, the following special provisions are now being incorporated in ICA procurement authorizations issued against ICA commodity code 390 relating to dyes:

"1. Procurement Authorizations Coverings Items Not Involving Color Index Numbers—Funds under this authorization may not be used to finance any commodity listed in the second edition of the Color Index, or any of the type of product covered by the Color Index invented or produced subsequent to the issuance of same.

"2. Procurement Authorizations Covering Items Listed in the Color Index—Funds under this PA may be used only to finance commodities listed in the Color Index or any of the type of produce covered by the Color Index invented or produced subsequent to the issuance of same.

"In compliance with section 201.13 of ICA regulation No. 1, specifications for any items covered by a subauthorization of $5,000 or more must be sent to the Office of Small Business, ICA, Washington 25, D.C., and must include the specific color required and color index or prototype number."

Heavy Chemicals

Carbon dioxide pricing was still unsettled last week. While most sellers were quoting the recently-increased price of $85 per ton for dry ice, there was still a variance in quotations for cylinder gas. Expected on October 1 is a general price increase for anhydrous aluminum chloride. A producer initiated the increase last week, and other producers indicated that they would probably follow. A key factor in the price boost has been the rise in aluminum metal. Liquid aluminum chloride and iron-free aluminum sulfate are slated to go up October 1.

On the down side is sodium amide. This chemical is used as a condensing agent and catalyst in several chemical reactions, has been lowered in order to be more competitive with other, similar materials.

Mineral acid business continues to improve, chiefly on the shirttail of the climbing steel production rate. Fertilizer demand for fall use has helped sales of sulfuric, nitric and phosphoric acids.

Despite the fact that aluminum hydrate, anhydrous aluminum chloride and calcined alumina have been increased as a result of the metal price rise, there is still no word on aluminum fluoride and sodium fluoride, two chemicals manufactured by the aluminum industry.

October 1 Price Advances

Aluminum chloride, anhyd., bulk, ½c. per lb.
dms., 1c. per lb.
Liq., soln., 32° Be, 50c. per cwt.
Aluminum sulfate, iron-free, c.l., 25c. per cwt.
l.c.l., 35c. per cwt.

Calcium chloride sellers are glad to see the summer go. Their sales were hampered by widespread wet, cool weather, which restricted use of calcium chloride for use in dust control.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 6 at 68.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 88.7 percent for the previous week, and 71.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Chromic—Consumption of chromite ore and concentrates in May declined to 71,633 tons from 85,677 tons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The chemical industry consumed 18,322 tons (34.6 percent Cr_2O_3) of ore in producing 8,892 tons of chemicals, sodium bichromate equivalent. Consumption of chemical grade or amounted to 53,019 tons during the first five months.

Bureau of Mines research on chromite during fiscal 1959 will emphasize metallurgical studies designed to strengthen the domestic chromite industry and reduce dependence on foreign sources.

Hydrochloric—The slow, steady uptrend in the steel industry continues to help this market, reflecting in stronger demand from the entire end use pattern.

Nitric—Fall fertilizer inquiry has been of considerable aid. Industrial demand has also been on the upswing since Labor Day. Use in stainless steel is showing a slow recovery, as stainless appears to be slower than carbon steel in snapping back from the recession.

Sulfuric—Steel, rayon, alkylation, paper and many other applications display week-to-week improvement, thereby boosting acid sales. Fertilizer plants have been in the market for fall requirements.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates production at 1,764,000 tons, or 65.4 percent of capacity last week, up from the previous week's actual 1,666,000 tons, or 61.7 percent of capacity.

Actual production a year ago last week was 2,097,000 tons. Actual output a month ago last week was 1,632,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chloride—The price increase of 1c. per pound in drums, initiated by a producer the previous week, was generally expected to be followed by the rest of the industry.

Last week, a producer of liquid announced it would boost prices on 32 degree solution by 50c. per cwt.

Aluminum Sulfate—A producer plans to boost iron-free bagged sulfate to $3.80 per cwt. in carlots and $4.30 per cwt. in less carlots.

This indicates a carlots increase of 25c. per cwt., and a less carlot rise of 35c. This is the first price change in aluminum sulfate (iron-free) since June, 1953.

Calcium Chloride—Ordering is beginning for cold weather concrete applications. There is some indication that there will be an early winter. Hence, highway departments are beginning to put in orders for ice control applications.

Most sellers would like to forget summer demand—which was pretty well stifled by protracted wet, cool weather in many parts of the country.

Carbon Dioxide—The dry ice situation appeared to be considerably more settled last week. The quotation of $85 per ton, bulk, delivered, which had been initiated last August 16 by a producer, was more the rule than the exception by the end of the week.

It was pointed out that the variance in listings, which persisted for some time, was the result of the fact that prices had not changed on dry ice in some instances for as long as six years. Consequently, producers proceeded to increase prices with extreme caution, and after careful study.

Now, there continues a variance in cylinder gas prices following the announcement by one producer that it was raising the 50-pound cylinder price to 11c. per pound, delivered in the east, effective August 28.

However, last week there were still some quarters holding the line at the old quotation of 9c. per pound in 50-pound cylinders. The trade's feeling was that the price would generally move higher in the near future.

Caustic Soda—Demand for caustic continues to edge upward, with considerable help from paper mills, the petroleum industry, and rayon, all of which have shown an increased degree of activity.

Price for export continues about steady, with demand better on the east coast than in west coast areas. Prices are reported weak in the west for export.

Chlorine—There has been a step-up in buying interest through nearly all the end use pattern. Paper and textile applications were more active. Chlorinated solvents demand was not up to expectations, but said to be improving despite keen competition in some areas.

Copper Sulfate—All segments of the copper sulfate producing industry operated at reduced rates in July compared with June, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Production declined 7 percent, to 3,800 tons from 4,080 tons, and was smaller than shipments, which dropped 16 percent, to 3,924 tons in July from 4,664 tons in June.

Stocks decreased 3 percent, to 4,560 tons in July from 4,700 tons in June. At the July rate of shipments, inventories were sufficient for about five weeks' requirements. Imports in June were 20 tons. Exports were 730 tons.

Soda Ash—Light and dense ash demand was better last week than previously. Dense ash sales to the glass industry are said to have been spurred by increased new housing starts, and consequent heavier demand for flat glass.

The aluminum and phosphate industries are more active in the light ash market, as production of aluminum creeps upward, and demand for detergent phosphates seasonally improves.

Sodium Amide—A producer recently reduced the price of sodium amide to $1.25 per pound in 1,000-pound quantities. The

Price Trends

Advanced

Carbon dioxide, solid, $5 per ton.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
104.79	104.69	104.69	103.69

For Current Prices See Page 9

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Heavy Chemicals

producer said the reduction was an attempt to make the material competitive with other condensing agents.

Possible uses of sodium amide include: Condensing agent for organic reactions, particularly between halides and week amines; as a catalyst for fat modification and ester exchange; for preparation of aminopyridines, and other uses.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Domestic smelters produced 2,650 tons of primary antimony in the second quarter of 1958, according to the Bureau of Mines.

This quantity was nearly double the first quarter production. Mine output was 170 tons, indicating no significant change in the mining rate from that of 1957.

Quoted price for domestic metal was unchanged at 29c. a pound, in bulk, f.o.b., Laredo, Tex. Foreign metal was quoted over a range from 23c. to 25c., duty paid delivery in New York.

A preliminary estimate indicated imports during the period increased 70 percent. Bolivia, Mexico, Union of South Africa, and Peru supplied 1,000 tons of antimony in ores and concentrates. An additional 1,000 tons of antimony in refined metal bars was imported; United Kingdom and Yugoslavia were the larger contributors.

Consumption of primary antimony rose 12 percent to 2,640 tons in the second quarter. Approximately 60 percent was used in alloy production, the remaining 40 percent in nonmetal products such as pigments, chemicals, and ceramics.

Thirty percent of the consumed primary material was antimony metal; 38 percent was oxide and a nominal amount of manufactured sulfide.

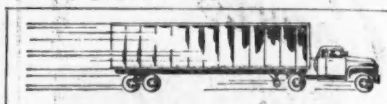
The antimony content of antimonial lead produced directly from ores and concentrates furnished 24 percent of the consumed sources material, and the remaining 8 percent was from ores and concentrates that directly entered industrial processes.

Lead—Market continues quiet following the recent decrease in pig lead prices. Demand is spotty.

Mercury—Metal declined last week, and was quoted at $239 to $243 per flask, spot.

Silver — Bullion continued without change, quoted Friday at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin — Metal was quoted at 95½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.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Jobs & People

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Herbert H. Lyon,** former controller of the Madison Division, has been promoted to manager of that unit. He suceeds **Hubert Fruehauf,** recently named manager of Dow's new magnesium products department. At the same time, three assistant dvision managers at Madison were named. They are **Gerhard Ansel,** formerly technical director; **Clare S. Harris,** formerly production manager and **Frank C. Mansfield,** formerly assistant to the division manager.

Kline & Co., New York—**Irving Engel** has joined the company as manager of the essential oils, aromatic chemicals and crude drugs department.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Russell H. Crouse** has been named production superintendent of the inorganic chemicals division's plant at Soda Srpings, Idaho. He was previously mines and burden supervisor.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Thomas M. Byrn,** formerly assistant manager of the Stauffer plant at Harvey, La., has been promoted to plant manager. Mr. Byrn joined the company in 1951. At the same time the company announced the appointment of **Robert M. Peters** as plant manager of Stauffer's agricultural chemicals plant at Bayonne, N.J. Mr. Peters joined Stauffer in 1952.

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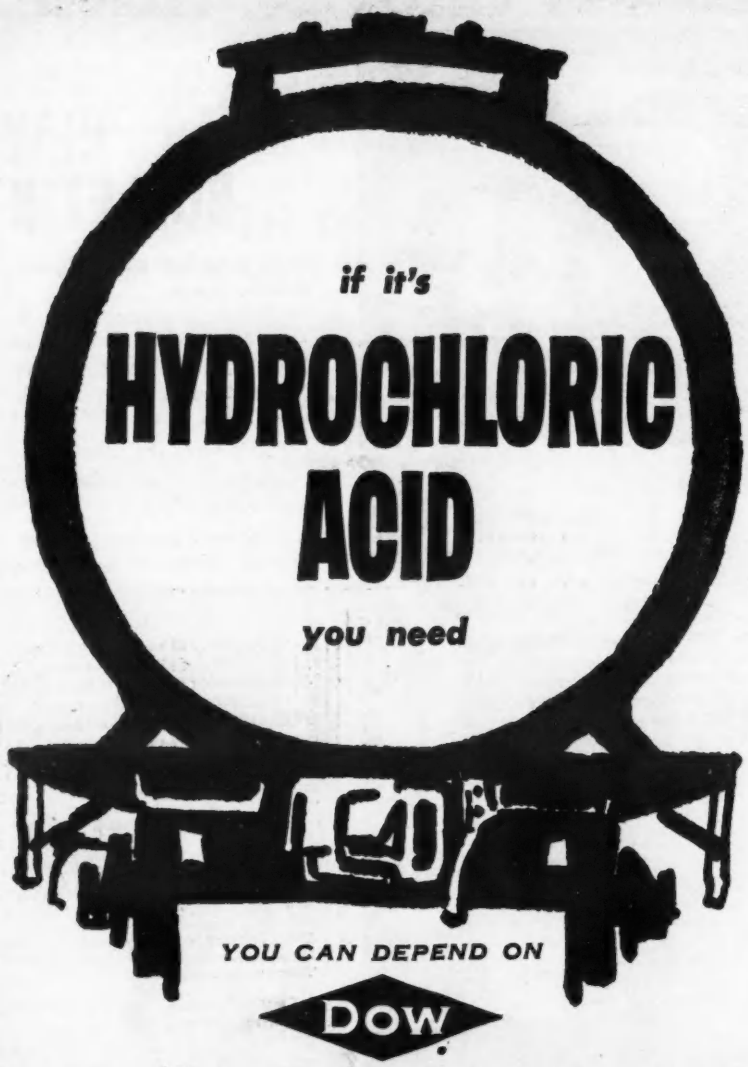

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Uranium Companies Weigh Plans for a Major Merger

Five uranium companies, all affiliated with Atlas Corporation, New York, are planning to merge into a single publicly-owned organization.

The merger is subject to requirements of the Securities & Exchange Commission and approval by stockholders of the various companies.

The companies to be merged are Hidden Splendor Mining Company, which is 100 percent owned by Atlas; Lisbon Uranium Corporation, about 76 percent owned; Rio de Oro Uranium Mines, Inc., about 61 percent owned; Radium King Mines, Inc., about 30 percent owned, and Mountain Mesa Uranium Corporation.

The surviving unit would be Hidden Splendor Mining Company.

Rumanian Commerce

—Continued from page 7

output capacity of the Rumanian carbon black industry is to be increased in the near future, as also are the number of types with special properties.

Another chemical product in great demand abroad is calcium carbide; Rumanian exports doubled from 1956 to 1957.

The drug industry has shown what the Chamber of Commerce calls a "remarkable development." That business is now turning out over 700 different drugs.

The country is also said to have become an important exporter of castor oil to European markets. Extension of facilities and improved extraction methods are largely responsible.

Boasting huge reserves of crude oil and modern processing plants, Rumania is today in a position to export high-grade oil products. Among them are pharmaceutical and technical grade petroleum jelly and vaseline oils which have been sold to Austria, China, the USSR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria and Albania.

An exporter of home made chemicals, Rumania is at the same time an important market for foreign chemicals.

At present Rumania imports substantial quantities of natural and synthetic rubber, fertilizers and insecto-fungicides required by agriculture, certain kinds of organic dyestuffs, raw materials for the chemical and drug industries, drugs, etc.

Rumania's commercial relations have been constantly developed. Exports of chemicals went to thirteen countries in 1950, in 1957 the figure was increased to twenty-eight, and the number of countries from which she imported chemical products rose from eighteen in 1950 to twenty-seven in 1957.

Distillation Service Offered

Trans Penn Wax Corporation, New York, is marketing a new service—high vacuum molecular distillation—on a toll basis. According to the company, the new process makes for greater paraffin wax recovery and thus makes the service feasible.

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Armour & Co., Chicago, has issued a new catalog of its chemical division's **fatty acids and aliphatic organic compounds.** According to Armour, the brochure identifies over 150 different products by name, specification and application in a condensed, tabular form. Copies are available from Armour's chemical division, 1355 West 31st street, Chicago, 9.

Ferro Chemical Company, Bedford, Ohio, a subsidiary of Ferro Corporation, has released a forty-page handbook on **vinyl plastic stabilizers.** The booklet, Ferro says, provides complete data on stabilizing all forms of vinyl products including rigids, flexible vinyls, plastisols and organosols, expanded vinyls, homogeneous tile and asbestos tile. The booklet is available on request.

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N.J., a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, has printed a quick reference wall chart, listing the properties, suggested applications and recommended treatment levels for twenty-two **industrial fungicides.** According to Nuodex, the chart has been designed to complement the company's fungicide literature already available.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has issued a seventeen-page booklet of technical notes on "Amberlite LA-1," **liquid amine anion exchange resin.** The nature and properties of the liquid ion exchanger are covered in the booklet, plus details in the handling and operation steps in the use of the product. The booklet is available on request from resinous products division, Rohm & Haas, Washington Square, Philadelphia, 5.

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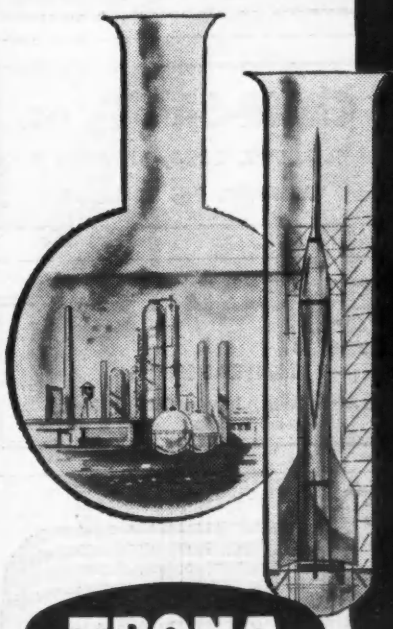

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Chemical Industry Takes Tentative Step

—Continued from page 3

ticipants in the politics of the area in which they live.

Another aspect of the program must consist of a continuous study of the official behavior of elected officials. Initially this will be concentrated on the members of the senate and house of representatives, involving such things as their records of attendance at important sessions; how they voted on significant measures; studies of their speeches and analyses of their official attitudes as revealed by committee activity.

In fact, it will include everything that may help an individual shareholder, employee or dealer determine whether his senators and his congressmen are serving him well.

Quotes Gongressman Gwinn

The Gulf letter quotes in part from a form letter sent by veteran Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn of New York to his constituents, in which Mr. Gwinn charges that the top officials of organized labor dominate congress.

The Gwinn letter contends over 175 members of the house have benefitted from union contributions, free campaign help, radio and TV time, advertising, extensive publicity in the labor press, scores of voluntary workers furnished by the unions, doorbell ringers, telephone brigades—and in other ways.

Business organizations do none of this, according to the Gwinn letter. That's why business as such is unorganized politically and therefore impotent. In addition, charges the Gwinn letter, countless smaller groups depend on labor's political activity for their success because union political power is solidly behind every socialist program ever enacted or enlarged by congress.

In the opinion of Gulf's management, Rep. Gwinn's statements sound an impelling call to action. In his letter to shareholders, Mr. Gray says the years are over when Gulf as well as most other American corporations can afford to become so busily engaged in business activities that politics is ignored.

Whether we want to be there or not," writes Mr. Gray, "Gulf and every other American corporation is . . . up to its ears in politics, and we must either start swimming or drown. Gulf's management would be derelict in its duty to its shareholders and employees alike if it tried to ignore this fact and did nothing . . ."

The Gulf letter advises its readers to take a close look at their party's candidates for senate and house in the upcoming election, and make sure they are worthy of support. If not, advises the letter, find worthy candidates in the opposite party and support them.

"Orange Disc" readers have been requested to send a copy of the Gray letter to the senate and house of representative candidates of both parties in their area, requesting their comment.

"The fact that organized labor has been following a similar line of action is the reason that labor leaders have achieved dominance over our national legislative assembly," the letter says.

It concludes: "If our free, competitive institutions are to be preserved from destruction by the unholy combination of predatory gangsterism and crackpot socialism that is thriving and expanding under labor's congressional benevolence, then business has no choice. It must do likewise or throw in the towel."

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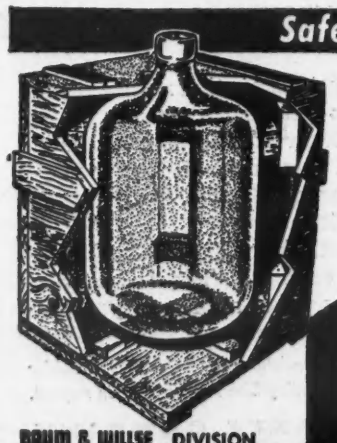

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Agricultural Chemicals

Record low off-season prices for both potash muriate and several of the nitrogen chemicals have thus far attracted considerable buyer interest. In August, potash muriate deliveries were reported to be in larger than normal volume though demand, as expected, has simmered down this month because of the higher price. Now, ammonium nitrate is setting the sales pace which is likely to accelerate as October 1 approaches, at which time the discount will be dropped from the current $8 per ton to $3.

Price reductions were recorded for dried blood and tankage at the Chicago market last week. Both materials declined 25 cents per unit ton, to $7.50 and $8, respectively.

Start-up of a new urea plant is scheduled by the producer concerned for the first of the year. It's thought likely that all kinks will be ironed out and the operation running smoothly by the beginning of the second quarter. With this plant and other facilities that are due to come on stream within the next year, urea productive capacity will be in the vicinity of 800,000 tons per annum by 1960. This, it's said, will make the industry very capacity-rich unless demand expands in unprecedented fashion, which is not likely. So market observers—among them, the chemical P.A.'s almost to a man—anticipate a price reduction sometime soon. Backing up this prediction, they note that in addition to increased capacity and production, imports which have become something of a nuisance on the west coast, where demand for fertilizer urea is concentrated, may also pressure a price drop.

October 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $5 per ton.
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton.
Aqueous ammonia, $4 per ton.
Nitrogen Solutions, $4 per ton.

Ammoniating Solutions—June output, as reported by the Census bureau, was 35,429 tons, down from 63,461 (revised figure) of May. Producers' stocks amounted to 19,763 tons at June's end compared with 18,926 of the preceding month.

Ammonium Nitrate—The $8 discount applicable to orders shipped during August and September has amounted to a real sales spur, trade members report. And noting the rather unprecedented buying enthusiasm of the past few weeks, they look forward to more pronounced off-season interest during the remainder of the month. Effective October 1, the discount drops to $3, making the price $65 per ton, f.o.b. plant.

Production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate dropped to 139,007 tons in June from 167,122 of the previous month and 164,787 of June, 1957. Stocks held by producing plants as of June 30 totaled 161,670 tons, compared with 166,995 tons on hand thirty days earlier.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood and tankage quotations held firm at New York last week but declined 25c. per unit ton at the Chicago market, to $7.50 and $8, respectively.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
108.43	108.45	108.33	110.72

For Current Prices See Page 9

Dicalcium Phosphate—Production in June amounted to 17,527 tons compared with 18,895 of the previous month, and 13,843 in June, 1957. Inventories at producing plants totaled 8,076 on June 30, declining from 8,591 of the preceding month.

Potash—August set some sort of record for actual deliveries of potash muriate, spokesman for a producer mentioned last week. This, he ascribed to the fact that an unusually attractive discount was offered purchasers who would accept delivery prior to September 1. Inquiry has slowed to a more routine pace this month, he added, but October looks promising.

Urea—Urea productive capacity, roughly estimated to be 600,000 tons per year at present, is destined to hit 800,000 tons by 1960 if new facilities now under construction are completed as scheduled, trade sources report. Without a giant increase in demand, which seems unlikely, this means that there will be considerable excess capacity for urea temporarily.

No one in the trade appears to be overly worried, however, because urea has such a diverse end-use pattern. In 1957, for example, consumption of urea, amounting to 466,000 tons, was divided among agricultural uses, both solid material for direct application (100,000 tons) and solutions (100,000 to 130,000 tons); animal feed requirements (65,000 tons), and industrial uses including plastics and resins (160,000 tons). All of these applications, based on the performance record of the past few years, represent growing markets. Thus, some in the trade say that it won't be too long before demand for urea catches up with the industry's ability to produce it.

The immediate market picture is clouded somewhat by the quantity of imports coming into the west coast where demand for urea for fertilizer is concentrated. Taking into consideration this factor as well as the expected rise in industry capacity, the chemical P.A.'s—and other observers of the scene as well—forecast a price drop later this year or in the early part of 1959.

Farm Chemicals Foreign Trade: June

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

		June	*May*
EXPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	19,252,550	10,058,696
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	61,057,795	18,461,115
Insecticides fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	9,084,756	7,885,759
Phosphate rock	tons	327,460	293,774
Potassium chloride	tons	35,681	49,994
Superphosphate, normal	tons	10,097	20,794
Concentrated	tons	52,051	26,033
Weed killers	lbs.	1,466,493	1,496,201
IMPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	11,524	20,741
Ammonium phosphates	tons	3,354	6,683
Ammonium sulfate	tons	13,221	12,386
Blood, dried	tons	540	514
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	1,163	2,319
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	1,682	190
Nitrate, calcium	tons	1,150	0
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	52,527	36,903
Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	6,829	8,490
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	11,833	3,346
Nitrate, crude	tons	0	46
Sulfate, crude	tons	0	2,102
Urea	tons	3,690	4,975

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Aliphatic Organics

Recession-talk among all but the most died-in-the-wool pessimists is dead. For a post Labor Day look at business indicates that the recession cloud is breaking up, replaced by a bright outlook for the remainder of '58. The real upturn got underway toward the end of the second quarter, sources in diverse areas of the aliphatics market say, adding that since that time there has been a steady, albeit gradual and modest improvement in sales. Take solvents producers, for example. This group admits that the unsettled state of affairs in Detroit has them puzzled, not knowing exactly what to expect in the way of automotive finishes' requirements in the weeks ahead. But, at the same time, they feel on the strength of recent reports from the car capital that labor difficulties will be solved amicably but not without concessions from both sides. So, they're counting on a continuing rise in the sales curve.

Spokesman for a producer of ethyl alcohol and a long line of other organic solvents expects September to be the biggest month volume-wise to date in 1958. This is saying a lot as far as ethyl alcohol is concerned since this widely used chemical has borne the recession better than most other materials in this market. Spurring consumers to buy possibly beyond immediate requirements is, of course, the price advance scheduled for October 1. At that time, ethly alcohol as well as all denatured grades will be boosted 5 cents per gallon with the exception of SD-40, to be advanced 8 cents, and proprietary solvent, 6 cents. For these last, additional denaturant costs necessitate slightly higher prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
130.53	130.53	130.55	131.11

For Current Prices See Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Denatured alcohol, 5c. to 8c. per gal.
Di-, tripentaerythritol, 4c. per lb.
Ethyl alcohol, 5c. per gal.
Isopropyl alcohol, 5c. per gal.
Monopentaerythritol, ½c. per lb.

Also to be advanced October 1 is isopropyl alcohol. Three producers will up postings 5 cents per gallon. There seems to be no argument against the revised quotations on either ethyl alcohol or IPA since it's no secret that producers have long put up with spiraling costs and an unrealistic profit margin.

Dimethylamine—Bucking what appears to be the beginning of a trend to higher prices, producers a fortnight ago cut postings a uniform 3 cents per pound for both anhydrous grades and solutions of dimethylamine. Action occurred simultaneously with the announcement that one amine producer was soon to have ready additional plant capacity and production. This, however, was not construed as the reason for the price decline.

In originating the price-drop, the firm involved stated that the recent completion of facilities making it a basic producer of raw materials for methylamines manufacture made it possible to realize operating economies and it was passing some of the resulting savings on to customers.

Earlier this year, producers dropped the tankcar posting 2 cents per pound. Since that time, it was thought that the market had firmed up considerably.

Dimethylamine popped into the missile spotlight a while back (which today seems like the ticket to success as far as many chemicals and other materials, as well, are concerned) as a raw material to make unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine. Other uses include pharmaceuticals, and insecticides.

Ethyl Alcohol — The long-predicted price advance for ethyl alcohol is set for October 1, both on spot and contract orders. A leading producer made the announcement almost two weeks ago and since that time other major factors in the market have notified customers of their intention to hike prices similarly (5c. per gallon).

With the exception of proprietary solvent and SD-40 which will be advanced 6c. and 8c. per gallon, respectively, due to higher than normal denaturant costs, all denatured grades of alcohol will also be boosted 5c. per gallon.

Ethyl alcohol quotations have remained unchanged since 1956. Operating costs, in the meantime, have risen inordinately, trade sources say, and it is likely that a price advance would have occurred sooner had the business climate been better during this past year. As it was, producers were reluctant to tamper with price schedules when the country was in the midst of a recession, fearing that such action would generate much bad feeling.

The market picture has improved steadily since the middle of the second quarter, trade people report. Most found that business during the summer months surpassed expectations and, according to the spokesman for one large alcohol producer, September is likely to be the best month sales-wise of the year to date. Part of this demand will be in response to the announced price advance of October 1, and part will be due to the fact that customers are buying for immediate consumption. This, he said, was evidenced by the fact that many of the orders that have come in since the first of this month have specified a nearby delivery date.

Glycerine—Statistics are not yet available, but market observers look for a further decline in production and ending stocks of glycerine in June and the months immediately following.

Simultaneous with the drop in inventories, the crude market has firmed up which indicates to some in the trade that there will be no changes in refined prices.

Hydroxyethyl Cellulose—OPD this week adds quotations on hydroxyethyl cellulose (tradenamed "Cellosize" by the producer) to its extended list of Prices Current. The low viscosity grades of the chemical are posted at $1 per pound in 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point; high viscosity grade at $1.10, same basis. For other listings see page 20.

Isopropyl Alcohol—It's a case of rising costs putting the bite on already slim profit margins, sources say, explaining the recent decision of three producers of isopropyl alcohol to up prices October 1 on both spot and contract orders. Change amounts to 5 cents per gallon and sets the new price for 91 percent refined IPA in tankcars at 42c. per gallon, on a delivered basis. For 95 percent, the similar listing becomes 44c. per gallon; for 99 percent, 46c. per gallon.

As with ethyl alcohol, the crystal ball experts have long foreseen a price advance. But it was a long time in coming, according to some observers of the market scene, because a recession period when your customers are struggling equally as hard as you are to maintain volume is hardly the time to start advancing prices.

Demand for IPA has increased of late with the healthier business climate and it's logical to assume that buyers will step-up their purchases in the next few weeks, in order to get under the price advance line of October 1.

Methanol—Exports of methanol during the first four months of 1958 were about five times greater than those of the corresponding period a year ago, Business and Defense Services Administration reported. And while outshipments in May and June were considerably below the 2.5 million pounds exported in April, they were nonetheless instrumental in soaking up some of the excess supply that has plagued the industry these many months.

Demand for methanol has spurted recently but this is due more to the improvement in the business atmosphere than to reduced prices, several members of the trade commented. Thus, it seems that talk about a return to the pre-June schedule, heard now and again, is not completely without foundation.

Methyl Bromide—According to reports from various producers last week, methyl bromide business appears to be quite good. Domestically, demand which by the nature of the chemical's principal end-

Aliphatic Organics

uses, grain and tobacco fumigation, is sporadic, is coming to life once again and is expected to show seasonal strength on through October.

Material is also moving into export in good volume which is the case the better part of the time since markets around the world open up seasonally at different times. Still a stumbling block as far as exporters are concerned is the dollar shortage abroad.

Supplies of the chemical are sufficiently large to meet all anticipated requirements but are in no sense burdensome, it's reported. With the market well-balanced, no price change is indicated.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were barely steady during the week ended September 9, Agricultural Marketing Service said. Demand was generally unchanged, being very slow in the South and Midwest and moderate in other parts of the nation. A few contacts, the government agency noted, reported volume of new business slightly improved but others reported slightly lower volume. The barely steady market tone was attributed to a build-up of supplies in molasses terminals combined with the summertime seasonal light volume of shipments to feed mixing centers and other blackstrap users.

Monomethylamine — Quotations were trimmed 3 cents per pound across-the-board two weeks ago, the first instance of price activity in this market since the beginning of the year. Action was made possible, according to the initiator of the reduction, by the completion of facilities which made it a basic producer of the raw materials for methylamines in addition to the amines themselves. Other producers, some of whom were a bit surprised, took similar action immediately.

Pentaerythritol—Producers a few weeks back notified contract customers that effective October 1 they would boost prices on several forms of PE. Affected were: mono-PE, advanced ½c., to 30c. per pound for carload or truckload; di- and tripentaerythritol, advanced 4c., to 38c. per pound, carload; and the powdered grade of technical PE, upped 2½c., to 31½c. per pound, also in carload quantities.

Not subject to the price advance, which became effective immediately on spot orders, was technical PE, since March quoted at 29½c. per pound. There is, of course, considerable speculation that this quotation will also be hiked sometime soon. Producers are keeping quiet, but other trade sources say that the fact that business is beginning to display a healthier complexion is a good argument for a price advance.

Research Called

—Continued from page 4

products. What kind of an image does the company have in the eyes of the consumer, the dealer, the distributor? Is the company seen as large or small? Progressive or old-fashioned? A leader or a follower? What is the company's reputation for quality, dependability, service? What is the state of knowledge concerning the company? What kinds of products are most closely associated with the company name? What kinds of products are seen as incompatible with the present products? In all these respects, how do the company's major competitors stand?

"Securing such information in a standardized fashion on a regular basis gives information concerning favorable or unfavorable trends in specific aspects of the company image and very often these trends or changes can be related to promotional practices of the company and its competitors. In addition, it provides a basic source of information for planning product development, promotion and distribution."

Other Research Areas Cited

Other areas also are virgin ground for market research. Take new product development and evaluation, for example. One of the best ways of insuring effective product promotion, Dr. Kilpatrick said, is to make sure that you have a highly promotable product to begin with. That is, that it fits the needs of enough consumers to be worthwhile to produce and that it is named, designed and packaged effectively. Forward-looking companies are using market research to assess consumer, dealer and processor needs, to estimate sales potential and to pretest product design, naming, labeling, packaging, advertising themes and appeals, and even specific ads and point of purchase displays.

In a summary, Dr. Kilpatrick concluded that "companies should more often secure basic 'promotional' market information on a regular basis and should utilize market research at all stages of product development and promotion planning. Funds should be budgeted for this purpose in much the same manner as funds are allocated for basic physical research."

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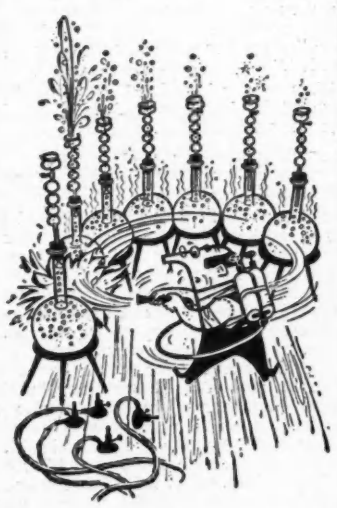

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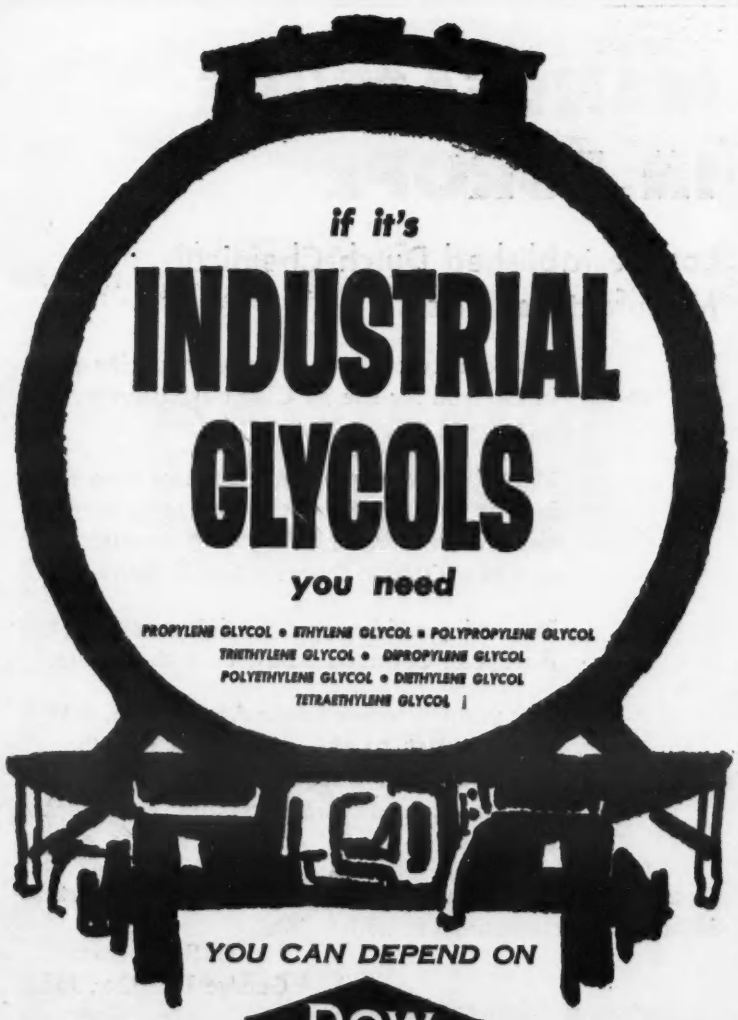

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Oil Exploration Permit Is Granted to Syndicate

Franco Delhi, S. A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Delhi Oil, Ltd., and a number of associates have been awarded a permit to explore for petroleum and natural gas in the Sahara region of Algeria, French North Africa.

The Daiet el Habs permit covering approximately 445,000 acres lies midway between Hassi R'Mel, the Sahara's major natural gas field, and Hassi Messouad, the largest oil field.

Franco Delhi is the operator for the group of French, Canadian and American entities, with participating interests divided approximately as follows: Franco Delhi, 30 percent; Petropar (owned by the French government), 35 percent; Francarep (sponsored by the French banking firm Worms & Rothschild), 16 percent; E. Constantin, Jr., 6 percent; Allen & Co. (a US investment banking firm), 7 percent; Vaughn Brothers' Trusts, 3 percent; Home Oil Company, Ltd., 3 percent.

Naugatuck Chemical Selling High Heat-Resistant Plastic

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company is starting commercial production of what is said to be the highest heat-resistant polyester plastic yet developed.

The new plastic, "Vibrin 136A," will withstand a sustained temperature of 500 degrees fahrenheit and a peak load of 1,000 degrees fahrenheit for short periods of time, the company says.

Dr. Robert G. Nelb, manager of "Vibrin" research and devolpment for Naugatuck Chemical, says the new plastic has approximately twice the heat resistance of previous polyester plastic resins, which are used primarily in reinforced plastic applications. He also said its radar transparency is approximately ten times better than conventional polyesters.

The new plastic, he added, is already in limited use as a radome material in jet bombing planes.

Flintkote Elects Ass't V.P.

James D. Moran has been elected assistant vice-president of Flintkote Company, New York. In his new capacity, Mr. Moran will serve as line assistant to Wilson Harvey, vice-president and general manager of Flintkote's Pioneer (west coast) division with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Hercules Holding Firm

—Continued from page 4

the first time rosin at prices firm for a calendar quarter. This new pricing policy for rosin conforms to the common practice of quarterly pricing in the chemical industry.

Hercules also announced that southern prices for all grades of rosin size for the fourth quarter will remain unchanged. Present prices have been in effect through the second and third quarters of this year.

Prices for shipments from northern plants, the Wilmington, Del., firm says, are being reduced slightly, reflecting the elimination of the 3 percent federal transportation tax applicable to rosin moved to those plants for conversion to size.

Vitamins Dispensed By a Push-Button

"Vi-Daylin Pressure Pak," said to be the first liquid multivitamin preparation in a push-button container, is being marketed by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

The newly-designed package for Abbott's familiar nutritional formula for children is completely new. Previously there had been no suitable propellant, nor a valve with enough efficiency, to force a heavy liquid from a pressurized container.

Phillips Synthetic Rubber Marks Up Score in Tests

Successes of a new kind of synthetic rubber, cis-polybutadiene, in truck and passenger car tire tests have been reported by Phillips Petroleum Company.

The company claims that in passenger tire tests the new rubber, called "Cis-4" by Phillips, consistently out-performed natural rubber, giving as much as 30 to 40 percent longer treadwear. "And, what is more important," says Phillips, "'Cis-4' gives remarkable treadwear in truck tires with less heat generation than for corresponding sizes of natural rubber tires. This means that the tire carcass will have a much longer life and can be repeatedly retreaded."

Discovery of "Cis-4" was first announced by Phillips in April 1956. It is based upon butadiene.

Sulfamic Acid

—Continued from page 5

tion, they are finding application at various island bases where the maintenance of fresh water distilling units is necessary.

Available in dry, concentrated form and packaged in lightweight, disposable fiber drums, these cleaners can be stored safely and easily below decks, or carried by plane. Present navy regulations do not allow shipboard storage of liquid acid cleaners, and prohibit their use by ships' crews. Air transportation is also forbidden.

Less storage space is required with the dry cleaners, and a 100-pound fiber drum of the product, gross weight 104 pounds, is more than equal in performance to a glass carboy of 28 percent hydrochloric acid with a gross weight of 192 pounds, it is said.

Other advantages are said to be offered by the newer-type cleaners. A complete lack of fumes, either dry or in solution, makes them ideal for use in closely confined engine room areas and around electrical equipment where corrosive gases produced by liquid scale removers can prove harmful.

They can be measured easily and introduced into equipment without danger of liquid acid spillage. No special handling gear is required and protective clothing is usually limited to gloves and goggles.

Use of sulfamic acid-based scale removers in the maritime maintenance field is said to have increased fifteen-fold since the introduction of these products in 1954.

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Petroleum Derivatives

On the whole the market remained pretty much at previous levels last week. Government buying continued to abet the position of such items as toluene, as an outgrowth of the stepped up "hot" cold war condition that has prevailed since U.S. intervention in the Middle East. The present revival movement noted in the U.S. industrial picture may be to a degree attributed to the uncertainty of the world military situation. However, other factors also have been at work. Construction industry reports note a stellar year. Thus, partial aromatics and other items used in construction paints, have shown fresh strength. Also, the seasonal factors have contributed to healthy conditions in microcrystalline. Benzene and xylene remain unmoved from previous positions at recently reduced prices. The feeling is that both these materials will begin to pick up strength on further revival of the industrial markets. This, it is felt generally, will be a matter of time.

The daily average production of liquefied gases during June amounted to 6.6 million gallons, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. This was 6 percent less than last June. The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in June was 5 percent higher than June 1957. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 747 million gallons, 155 million gallons below a year ago.

Bureau of Mines report for June noted that total crude runs to stills averaged 7,527,000 barrels per day, an increase of 116,000 barrels per day compared with 922,000 barrels per day in May. Total demand for all oils in June, the Bureau report says, was 8,463,000 barrels daily, including exports of 249,000 barrels per day and a domestic demand of 8,214,000 barrels per day. Compared with June 1957, total demand was only .5 percent higher while domestic demand was 3 percent higher. The Bureau of Labor Statistics computed the wholesale price index for crude petroleum and petroleum products at 115.3 for June compared with 114.7 for May and 128.4 for June, 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
104.54	104.54	104.54	106.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—The market for this material continued pretty much unchanged from previous levels at recently reduced listings, sources here reported last week. Styrene producers showed some growth of interest following reports of hightening hope for an automobile industry revival. However, the strike spectre continues to hover over the industrial scene and until this matter is resolved, no clear market picture is expected to evolve. The one factor most producers accept is that the depths of the recession were reached and abandoned for higher ground earlier this year. In the light of this, the industrial picture must awaken sometime toward the end of this year or early in 1959. Steel is slowly but surely climbing in strength. As already noted, the automobile industry is showing more health also. Benzene should be able to benefit from these developments.

Partial Aromatics—Some glimmer of strength appeared in this market last week, sources here reported. To some degree, the strength is derived from the heavy advances marked-up by the construction industry during the seasonal months. Another factor is the slow but sure build-up taking place in the steel market and the closely related movement becoming apparent in the automobile industry. Marring the automotive picture somewhat is the lurking danger of a strike. Until this danger is resolved, there will be no clear picture forthcoming. However, things are looking better than a year ago.

Xylene—No marked variation has been noted in the market for petroleum xylene since the cut in price instituted a short while back. The feeling on the part of most producers is that the price cut was inevitable and that the present listings are reasonable and in keeping with present market conditions. The slight up-turn reported in the industrial scene has not yet made itself felt in xylene sales. However, the advance has only begun and real aid to such materials as xylene is not anticipated until the market has put on more beef.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 29, totaled 243,749,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 251,041,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 4,292,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,168,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,124,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane—Production of propane at plants in June amounted to 227,161,000 gallons, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines, while production at refineries was computed at 104,622,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground in June, according to the report, amounted to 332,229,000 gallons on June 30 as compared to the 242,306,000 gallons on hand on May 31. Demand during June through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was tallied at 3,696,000 gallons while other uses took 236,190,000 gallons.

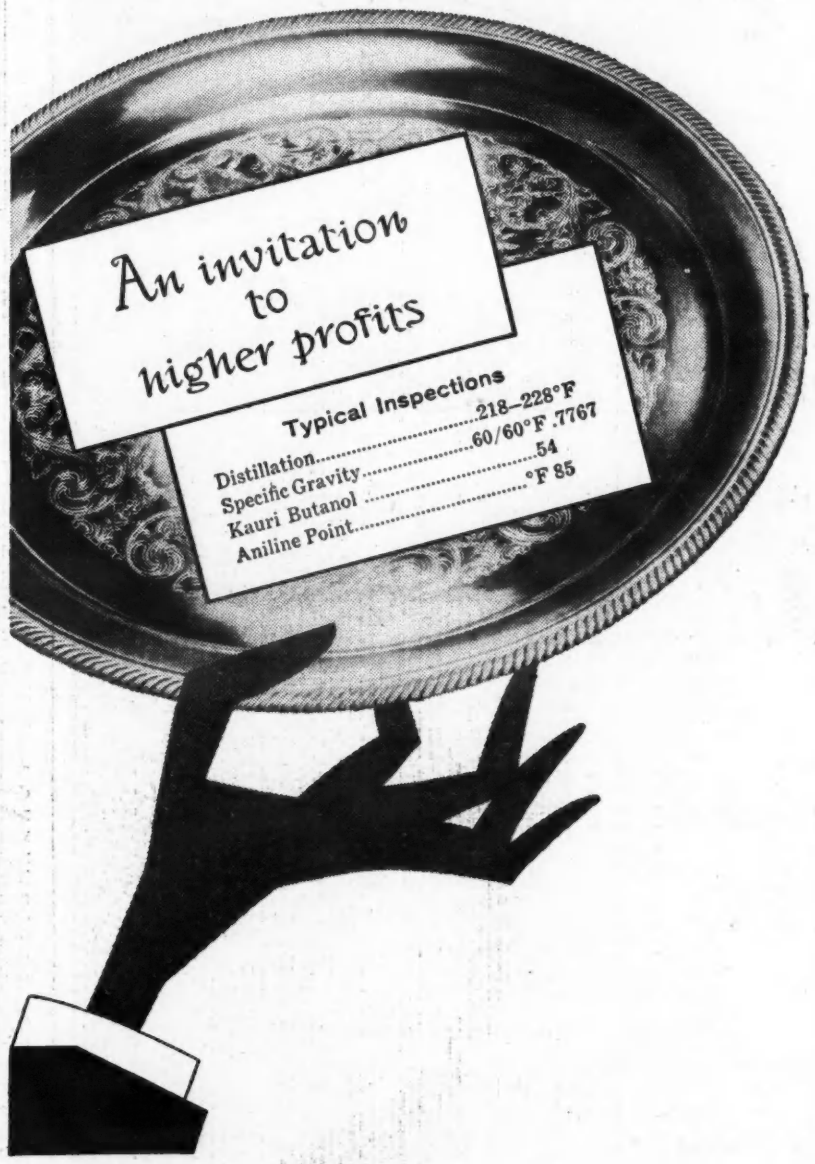
Butane—Production of this material during June was tallied by the Bureau of Mines at 173,904,000 gallons, Included was 121,782,000 gallons produced at plants and 52,122,000 gallons produced at refineries. Stocks of butane at plants, terminals and underground was tallied at 259,692,000 gallons as compared with the 222,989,000 gallons on hand on May 31, Demand for June through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was tallied at 48,792,000 gallons while other uses took 89,795,000 gallons.

Waxes, Mineral

Production of petroleum waxes during June, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 445,000 barrels or a daily average output of 15,000 barrels. The June figure shows an advance over the 425,000 barrels produced in May and also the June 1957 output tally of 421,000 barrels. Total production of petroleum waxes for the first six months of the year was computed by the Bureau at 2,580,000 barrels as compared with the 2,697,000 barrels produced during the first six months of 1957. Domestic demand, according to the Bureau's report, amounted to 371,000 barrels in June, a figure somewhat higher than the 333,000 barrels sold in May and the 325,000 sold during June of 1957. Domestic demand for the first six months of this year was computed at 15,116,000 barrels as compared with the 13,092,000 sold during the first six months of 1957.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 29, according to the American Petroleum Institute, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,863,000 barrels, a decrease of 12,000 barrels below the week ended August 30, 1957. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,120,000 barrels daily, compared with 938,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending August 29, crude oil production averaged 6,853,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,785,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,033,000 barrels daily.



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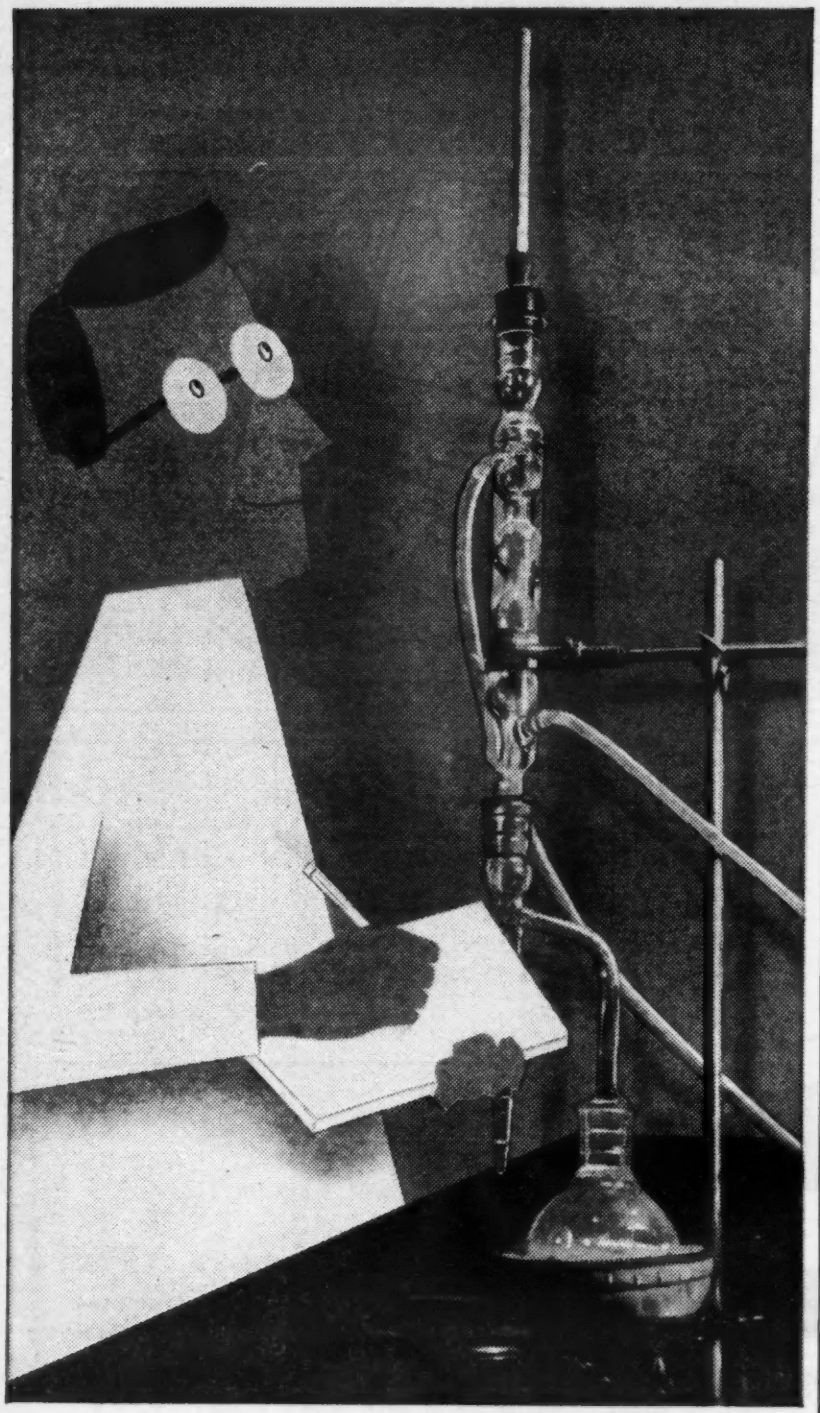

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Coal Chemicals

A major producer announced a 2 cents per pound across the board increase for cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone to be effective October 1. Prices will be on a delivered basis in Zone 1 and shipments to the far West will be 1½ cents per pound more. It was also announced that tankwagon shipments of 2,000 gallon minimum will be made available from dealers' stocks at ½ cent per pound over the tankcar listing. New tankcar price on cyclohexanol will be 26 cents per pound, while cyclohexanone will be 31 cents per pound in tankcar quantity.

Producers felt that buying activity had grown steadily more vigorous during the past two months. Few sources were comparing consumption of most aromatic chemicals this year with levels of last year, but as far as previous months of 1958 were concerned, July and August were very gratifying, it was said. A gradual climb in steel output, sparked by added buying on the part of automobile manufacturers, has formed strong support for the belief that the fourth quarter would be a big one. However, the labor situation in the auto industry remained unsettled. UAW had scheduled a strike for this week unless contracts were signed.

August was "a tremendous month for tar acids, relatively," a major producer said. Cresols, cresylic acid and natural phenol all shared alike in the renewed activity. Natural phenol has never been a marketing problem during the past year. One source pointed out that at times orders have been ahead of available stocks. The bulk of the phenol market is heavily weighted to synthetic though, and reports from this quarter were less enthusiastic. Tar bases have shown some signs of life this month, but markets remained, on the whole, listless.

Phthalic anhydride movement remained on the upgrade. Sources expected the trend to be sustained, although buying was expected to become increasingly cautious this fall as the time approaches for a new producer to come into the market with phthalic at 17 cents per pound.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 14 would amount to 65.4 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,764,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,666,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,632,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,097,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
118.58	118.58	118.58	118.18

For Current Prices see page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Cyclohexanol, 2c. per lb.
Cyclohexanone, 2c. per lb.

Basic Products

Benzene — Production from cokeovens in the first seven months of this year totaled 53.5 million gallons as compared to 108.4 million in the comparable period last year.

Sales in the seven month period were 62.1 million gallons this year as opposed to 107.6 million last year..

Stocks at the close of July this year amounted to 11 million gallons compared with 11.4 million at the end of June and 5.5 million gallons at the close of July last year.

The output from cokeovens compares with a six months production from petroleum sources of 63.5 million gallons and total output from coal and petroleum sources of 193.4 million gallons. This total output for the first six months was 22 million gallons more than in the same period last year.

Exports of benzene were 3 million gallons for the half-year against 1.2 million last year and imports had dropped to 19.7 million opposed to 31.3 million last year.

Creosote—Movement continued routine at unchanged price levels, according to trade report of sources contacted last week. Volume moving to railroad outlets has been off this year.

Use of creosote and coaltar solutions for treating wood showed a 26% increase last year over the levels achieved in 1956. Pentachlorophenol took a 9% drop last year, the first decline in penta volume used for wood preservation in six years, it was said.

Among wood preserving materials, creosote continued to account for about 80% of sales, while penta accounted for 13% and 7% of sales were made up by other preservatives.

Price has been unchanged since the 4c per gallon drop in straight No. 1 oil recorded in late May. Coaltar for solutions dropped 1c per gallon a that time.

Cresols—Tone in these markets has continued to improve during the past two months, it was said. A major producer reported a "really tremendous month" in August for natural tar acids as compared to previous months this year. It was pointed out that projections have been low, but the improvement was definite and it was felt that the uptrend would continue in September.

Sources could see no change in prices for the immediate future on cresols.

Cresylic Acid—Trading was more active in this market during August than in any month previous during 1958, according to report of one major tar acids producer.

The improvement, now being felt in these markets, was said to be a reflection of the stepped up overall economic pace which has gradually been coming to the fore since the beginning of the second quarter.

In some quarters, it was felt that consumer inventories had reached a low point and with improved business conditions, stocks were being replenished accordingly. An improvement in the mining industry could mean better sales this quarter for

Aromatics Foreign Trade: June

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

EXPORTS	June 1958	June 1957	First Six Months 1958	First Six Months 1957
Benzene ..... gals.	213,643	110,559	3,014,251	1,260,058
Coaltar, crude and refined..... gals.	32,354	12,640	227,254	3,057,605
Creosote or dead oil..... gals.	78,678	86,366	312,597	1,045,510
Cresols and cresylic acids..... lbs.	755,085	391,704	3,564,367	3,473,242
Phenol ..... lbs.	1,881,190	2,187,601	15,499,589	10,260,286
Phthalic anhydride..... lbs.	678,960	2,768,800	8,977,368	4,375,290
Pitch, from coaltar..... long tons	3,185	2,674	35,826	22,023
Toluene ..... lbs.	4,096,341	3,878,603	74,458,567	66,577,348
IMPORTS				
Benzene ..... gals.	991,460	5,777,300	19,794,343	31,302,521
Creosote and dead oil..... gals.	2,345,464	425,749	11,505,354	13,034,829
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF..... gals.	77,024	132,155	485,025	1,214,374
Dutiable ..... lbs.	28,000	25,750	104,634	118,165
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C..lbs.	3,474,109	6,571,043	34,370,002	40,234,121
Melting point 79° C and over..... lbs.	122,909	0	776,013	125,325

Coal Chemicals

ore flotation grades, it was said. However, this was in the future as metals stocks were high and slated to remain so for some time.

Phenol—Makers of natural phenol continued to report improved demand in this market, although movement has been well maintained throughout the recession period, it was said. August was felt to have been the best month of the current year for natural tar acids, including phenol. Natural phenol was estimated to form approximately 10 to 12 percent of total market volume.

Report from makers of synthetic phenol was less enthusiastic. Trading activity was on the upgrade, but stocks in producers' hands were high and production capacity was more than adequate for trade requirements.

Toluene—Market was unchanged as far as consumption was concerned. There appeared to be a growing feeling in the trade that the toluene reduction of last spring was unusually heavy and that the price could not continue at this level for an extended period of time. However, there was no indication that cokeoven operators were contemplating any price changes in this market in the immediate future.

Bureau of Mines report indicated cokeoven end of month stocks at about one million gallons more at the close of July than was the case last year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 14, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	521,214
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	28,574,150
Benzene	gals.	2,826,142
Coaltar	gals.	13,702,056
Crude chemical oil	gals.	359,059
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	92,650
Toluene	gals.	602,292
Xylene	gals.	173,738

Intermediates

Cyclohexanol—A major producer announced a 2c per pound across the board increase in price to be effective October 1. New schedules will list tankcars at 26c per pound, while carload lots will be 28½c. per pound and drums, 29½c. per pound. Prices are on a delivered basis in Zone 1 and shipments to the far West will be 1½c per pound higher.

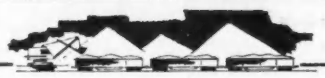
It was also announced that tankwagons of 2,000 gallons minimum will be available from dealers' stocks for the first time at ½c over the tankcar listing.

Cyclohexanone—A major producer will advance the price of this material 2c per pound across the board, effective October 1. Under new schedules, listing will be 31c per pound in tankcar quantity, while carlots will be 34½c per pound and drums will list at 37c per pound. Quotations are on a delivered basis in Zone 1 and shipments to the far West will be 1½c per pound more.

Tankwagons of 2000 gallons minimum will be made available for the first time from dealers' stocks at ½c per pound above the tankcar price.

Phthalic Anhydride—This market continued to show steady improvement on consumption, according to report of major producers contacted last week. Buying has been maintained at a good level during September and the pace was expected to be sustained for the balance of the quarter.

It was felt that buying would be more cautious late this fall as a new phthalic plant is expected to come on stream about November 1. Output from this plant is to be offered at 17c per pound. Major producers have indicated that the price would be met under certain conditions.



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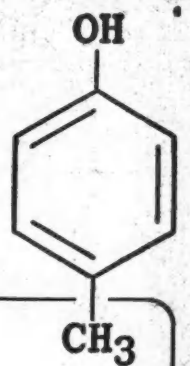

Typical Analysis

Purity	98+%
Freezing point	33.5°C.
Moisture	0.15%
Color of melt at 40°C.	1 Hellige
Specific gravity at 20/20°C.	1.035
Weight per gallon at 20°C.	8.6 lb.
Form	low-melting crystalline solid
Odor	phenolic and not sulfurous

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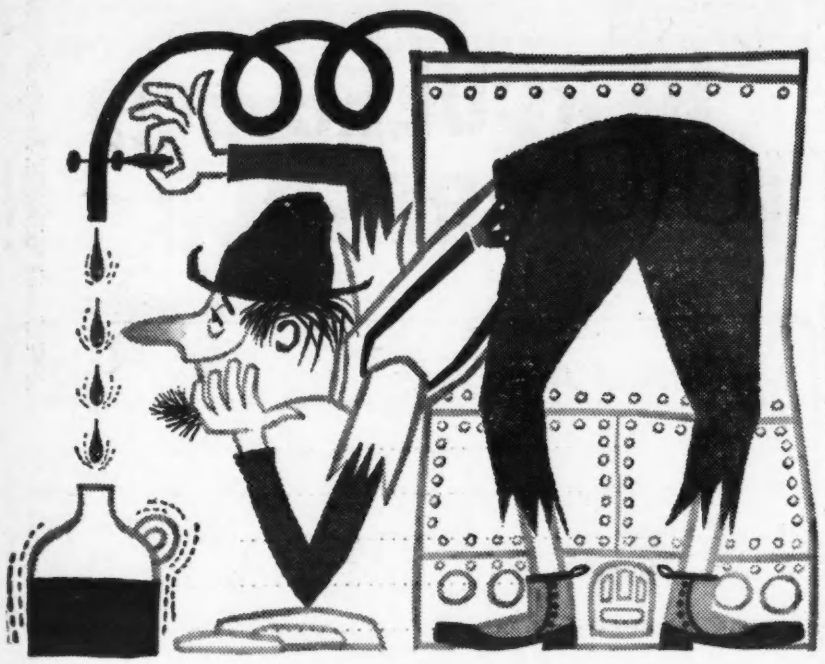

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USS Chemicals

ASTM Setting Up Committee To Handle Chemicals Study

A new committee on analysis and testing of industrial chemicals is being organized by American Society For Testing Materials. According to the society, it has long been concerned with chemical analysis as one of the aspects of testing materials.

Practically every one of the Society's 80 technical committees has at least one sub-group concerned specifically with chemical analysis and many of the committees are dealing with industrial chemicals in one form or another. The new committee is not intended to take over any of these going activities in the technical committees, the society said, but will assist where feasible in coordinating matters of common interest.

Squibb Stepping Up

—Continued from page 3

of steroid compounds in operation by July of next year.

An endocrine laboratory is scheduled for completion by next March. Also, slated for expansion in the coming year are its synthetic, organic and microbiological research facilities.

Site of the new preparative laboratory will be adjacent to the Squibb Institute for Medical Research at New Brunswick. A cornerstone-laying ceremony for the new facility was held last Tuesday, September 9, to commemorate Squibb's centennial anniversary.

(The pharmaceutical house was founded by Dr. Edward Robinson Squibb on September 9, 1858.)

Gov. Meyner at Dedication

Presiding at last week's dedication ceremonies were Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey and Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

The pilot plant operation will provide steroids for both the national cancer program and for Squibb's intramural program which involves:

- Basic research into the cause of cancer.
- Development, production and evaluation of steroids.
- Research on the relationship of the endocrine system to cancer.

Squibb feels that the findings of this research will facilitate the trial of new steroids in man and aid in determining the relationships between steroid structure and anti-cancer activity.

While there is no knowledge of the exact role steroids play in the multiplication of cells other than those of the secondary sex organs, there is some indication that they provide a temporary growth-restraining action in acute and chronic leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, lymposarcoma, breast cancer and prostatic cancer.

Foster Grant Is Making A New Type of Nylon

Foster Grant Company, Manchester, N.H., has begun production of a new nylon. According to the company, the first of the special Bayer-type nylon molding materials under its license agreement with Farbenfabriken Bayer, called "Fosta Nylon 62 A S K," is now in commercial production at its Manchester plant.

The new nylon is described by Foster Grant as "highly homogenous" and "finely crystalline molding powder." Also, it was added, mold release problems "are eliminated even with complicated and large section moldings. Externai release agents are not required.

Solvay Puts

—Continued from page 5

chemical companies in making long-range plans for dynamic growth.

"These conditions require Allied, more than ever before, to depend on effective research to increase sales and earnings." The corporation spent approximately $17.5 million last year for research.

Three Solvay Process departments—engineering, research and technical service—will report to Mr. Hanchett as part of the realignment move, designed to "consolidate and strengthen Solvay's technical activities."

As director of research, Dr. Reed, a nine-year employee, will be responsible for the company's expanding research program.

Dr. Wohlers joined Solvay three years ago, following ten years as technical director for Michigan Chemical Corporation.

Dr. Bewick has been with Solvay a dozen years and Dr. Smith has been with the company since 1936.

Dr. Julien, as chief of application research, will coordinate efforts of the research chemists with technical service in developing new uses and applications for Solvay products. He joined Solvay in 1924.

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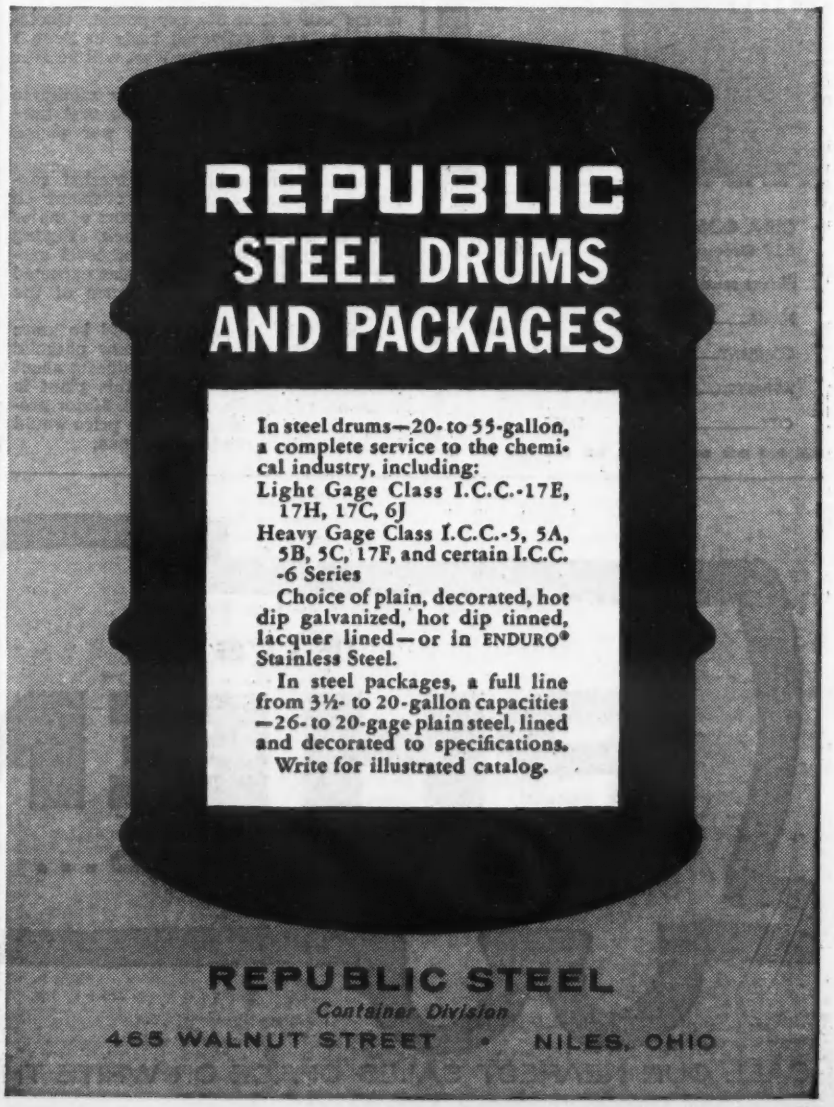
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Textile, Leather Chemicals

The market on textile and leather chemicals was steady at moderate volume. Shoe production for the first seven months of this year was down only 4.4 percent below the corresponding period for 1957. Business generally was showing a slight upturn, and the outlook for the fourth quarter was described as good. Trading all across the board was essentially on a hand-to-mouth basis. Buyers were confining their purchases to immediate requirements only, because prompt delivery was generally available on most items, and operation on a low level of inventory seems to be the order of the day.

Wool fiber use was down in July, with woolen and worsted systems being off some 13 percent below the June rate. The Bureau of Census reported raw wool consumption, on a scoured basis, during July averaged 5,572,000 pounds a week, which was 11 percent below the June rate and 6 percent below July of 1957. Compared to a year ago, apparel class wool was off 3 percent and carpet wool off 13 percent.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the cattle population will be 2,000,000 higher on January 1, 1959, than it was January 1, 1958. This population increase was said to be due principally to the policy of farmers holding back young calves for restocking herds. Plenty of hides were expected to be available for next year.

Bichromates moved in good volume under contract, and demand for hydrogen peroxide was good. Sodium hydrosulfite demand was spotty, but expected to improve.

Trading in albumin was somewhat more active on spot due to recently lowered prices as previously reported, in a market characterized by keen competition. Starchy sizing materials held their own pricewise last week, in a market that was steady at moderate volume. Tanning materials generally lagged in a quiet market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
100.83	100.83	100.84	103.52

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—The combined production of sodium bichromate and sodium chromate was reported by the Bureau of Census as amounting to 7,651 short tons in June, as against an output of 8,761 tons in May, and 9,341 tons in June of last year.

Demand for bichromates was steady, with buying interest somewhat on the upturn, primarily for inventory replacement. Buyers were inclined to operate on low inventory volume, because shipment from suppliers could be had almost immediately.

Hydrogen Peroxide—On a 100 percent basis by weight, the output of hydrogen peroxide in June was reported by the Bureau of Census as 2,065 short tons in June, compared with 2,077 tons in May, and 2,369 tons in June of last year. Demand was felt to be on the upgrade, moving in better volume under contract. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was confined to immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Production, reported on a 100 percent basis, by the Bureau of Census stood at 1,712 short tons for June, as against the 1,797 tons turned out in May, and the 2,062 tons produced in June of last year. There were no price changes expected in the forseeable future, and trading continued to be hardly more than fair.

Sulfonated Oils—This market was quiet as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner.

Sizing Materials

Albumin—Egg albumin continued to show buying interest partially as a result of recently lowered prices. The market was highly competitive. Most trading was for prompt delivery of flake and powder. Technical remained quiet.

Corn Dextrin—Routine demand was reported for immediate delivery. All grades were maintained at former quotations. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24, light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—A mildly improving market characterized early September business. Inquiry was improved for prompt delivery. Prices held firmly to levels of recent weeks, and no change was looked for in the immediate future. Pearl was still quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, packaged in paper bags, New York. Powder was listed at $7.50, carlots. Less than carlots moved under the usual differentials over carlot quantities.

Egg Yolk—Buying interest was described as spotty, but the market was regarded as maintaining a steady tone with prices holding firmly to the level of $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, varying only as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Buyers showed little or no interest in making purchases beyond their immediate requirements. Supplies were quite adequate to take care of all needs, and in view of this buying was on a hand to mouth basis, under prompt delivery schedules.

The price structure was held at 6½ cents per pound in carlots, f.o.b. mills in Maine. less ¼ cent for delivery below the Mason-Dixon line. Idaho starch in carlots was priced at 6.35 cents per pound f.o.b. mills, less ½ cent for delivery to the East. Spot sales were moderate at levels ranging from 8¼ cents to 9¼ cents per pound ex warehouse.

Sago Flour—Trading was light on spot and for later delivery. Shipments against contracts from overseas have begun to move more freely. Prompt shipments were lower at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot was quiet and unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and refined, 9c. to 9¼c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Carlot ex dock prices on B grade Siamese tapioca flour was firm at 5.15 cents per pound, while A grade was quoted at 5.35 cents per pound. Brazilian B grade was quoted at 6.2 cents, carlots, ex dock, with A grade quoted at 6.4 cents per pound. Trading was said to be no more than moderate, with buying interest mostly being shown in the lower priced material.

Tanning Materials

There has been an upward revision of the early July estimate of shoe production, as published in a previous issue. The present statement of the Tanners Council officially places production in July at 46,066,000 pairs as compared with the 46,016,000 pairs turned out in July of last year. This was the second month this year where 1958 production exceeded 1957 output.

Men's total July shoe output stood at 7,284,000 pairs down 2.6 percent from a year ago. The first seven month's men's shoe output, however, was off 7.3 percent from production for the corresponding period of last year. Boy's shoes turned out in July stood at 1,994,000 pairs, off 5.6 percent from a year ago, while seven months production was down only 2.5 percent below the first seven months of last year. Women's July shoe output stood at 22,482,000 pairs, up 0.3 percent over July of last year. Seven months production this year was off 3.3 percent compared with the first seven months of last year.

Total overall shoe production for the first seven months of 1958 was down only 4.4 percent from the corresponding period of 1957.

Chestnut Extract — Tanners continued to limit purchases to nearby shipment. Shipments remained steady and quotably unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was named at 8.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.69c., same basis.

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	P1MO/BH Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus anti-oxidants (butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxy-toluene).	Excellent	—
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free prepara-tions	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	—
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	
BEADLETS	**Type 250-S** Vitamin A palmitate *Dry Beadlets*	Water dispersible. For dry products which will be reconstituted with fluids, such as dry cereals, etc.	250,000	None	Excellent	Essentially 30-80 free-flowing, for uniform distribution in dry mixes.
	Type 500-S Vitamin D_2 *Dry Beadlets*		500,000	None	Excellent	
POWDERS	**Type 325A-32.5D** Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry preparations: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
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SPECIAL	*For research and special production.* Type P1.8/BH (liquid) — vitamin A palmitate; 1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. Type A2.9 (crystalline) — Vitamin A acetate; 2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. No oil addition. Antioxidants in Type P1.8/BH: butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene. Both types need special handling.			**Packing** All Roche vitamin A is packaged to insure safety in transit and ease of handling in pharmaceutical operations.		

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Vitamin markets remained quiet after a reduction of folic acid late last month. New schedules on 10 percent feed grade material list 10-kilo lots or more at $48 per kilo, a drop of $14. A producer reported a 5 cent per gallon decline in codliver oil in large and small drums. High concentrate fishliver oils were unaffected and sources indicated it was an academic question since the bulk of trading continues to be in synthetic Vitamin A. No other price adjustments were reported in drug and fine chemicals markets last week.

The Tariff Commission has scheduled October 14 for the start of hearings on tartaric acid and cream of tartar imports. A domestic producer pointed out that the prospect for continued domestic production was hopeless unless the competitive balance of these markets can be restored. It was estimated that cream of tartar imports last year amounted to about 43 percent of the domestic market, while tartaric acid imports made up 38 percent.

Aspirin and salicylates markets continued to show steady improvement on consumption this month. Trade sources were expecting a good fourth quarter, although they thought it would not surpass last year when heavy demands were made as a result of the flu outbreak in October.

Sources said the bottom had about been reached in methionine markets. Reductions amounting to more than 35 percent since the first part of July have disrupted marketing schedules somewhat, it was said. Nevertheless, substantial tonnage of material has been moving to feed outlets and will continue to do so, trade sources reported.

dl-Methionine and methionine hydroxyanalogue, calcium, have found good acceptance as broiler feed supplements for the poultry trade.

Ascorbic Acid—Market was unchanged, pricewise, from last report. A manufacturing firm recently announced that "Vitamin C Cough Drops" would be marketed this fall, with the product being promoted on a nationwide TV show aimed at teen-agers.

Outlets to the pharmaceutical trade have continued to show a steady increase, although not comparble in volume to the amount of material which goes to the food and beverage trade each year.

Exports in June totaled 24,784 pounds, bulk, as compared with 66,446 pounds in the previous month. Exports in the first six months amounted to 291,860. Domestic production in the six month period was a little over two million pounds.

Aspirin—Market continued to show a steady improvement on consumption, it was said. Sources anticipated a good fourth quarter, although demand was not expected to exceed last year when heavy withdrawals were made to fill added needs brought about by the flu epidemic.

June exports of aspirin totaled 40,105 pounds compared to 100,630 pounds in the previous month. Exports in the first six months of this year amounted to 445,885 pounds.

Citric Acid—Market was unchanged from last report. Demand in the beverage industry was showing signs of slackening due to cooler weather. Industrial use of citric as a sequestering agent has continued on the increase, it was said.

Internal Revenue Department recently announced that citric acid could be used in bay rum, alcoholade, and alcoholade-type toilet water preparations to prevent clouding. A trace of citric was said to clear up clouding which results from addition of tartar emetic or octa-acetate to these products. Regulations require the use of the latter materials in this type of product.

Codliver Oil—A producer recorded a 5c. per gallon reduction on codliver oil. Price of 50-gallon drum moved from $1.45 to $1.40 per gallon, while 30-gallon drum listed at $1.45 as against the previously held level of $1.50.

High concentrate fishliver oils were unchanged at 16c. per million units in potency of 100,000 A units per gram. Listing for material of 200,000 A units per gram was 17½c. per million units, while 500,000 A units per gram was 18c. per million units. Trading continued moderate since synthetics were active at the 10c. level long in effect in the trade. Vitamin A remained strong and major producers felt volume for the year would be well maintained.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Codliver oil, 5c. per gal.
Folic acid, 10% feed grade, $14 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
62.61	62.79	62.79	63.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Cortisone Acetate—Price on kilo lots or more was quoted at $2.50 per gram, while less than a kilo listed in a range of $2.65 to $3, depending on quantity.

This market remains a little on the weak side, according to trade reports of last week. Sources said they had noticed no particular upturn in trading activity this month, although volumewise, sales for the year were holding to about the same levels as last year.

Digitoxin—Material was quoted in a range of $4 to $4.50 per gram, depending on quantity. Market was routine. Sales volume held comparable to last year, according to most sources.

Folic Acid—Market was quiet after the 22c. per gram reduction late last month. New schedules for 10 percent feed grade material list 10-kilo lots or more at $48 per kilo, while 3 to 9.9 kilos are $52 per kilo and 333 gram to 2.9 kilo lots are quoted at $57 per kilo.

Imports have remained heavy with shipments said to be originating in Europe and Mexico as well as Japan. One trade source said there were reports that some lots of folic acid had commanded a better price in Japan than the established market price here.

Methionine—Price on hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt, was unchanged at $1.25 per pound in trucklot, while less trucklot listing was $1.29 per pound. Quotation on dl-methionine was $1.55 per pound in 50-pound drums, any quantity.

Sources felt the bottom had about been reached in these markets. Drastic reductions have disrupted marketing schedules, although substantial tonnage was moving to feed outlets and would continue to do so, it was said.

Price reductions since the first of July have totaled about 35 percent, sources said.

Monosodium Glutamate—Material was quoted at $1.07 per pound, unchanged from the level established in the trade in late November of last year.

Production has continued to outstrip demand in this market, although market growth has been steady and future plans call for utilization of total capacity.

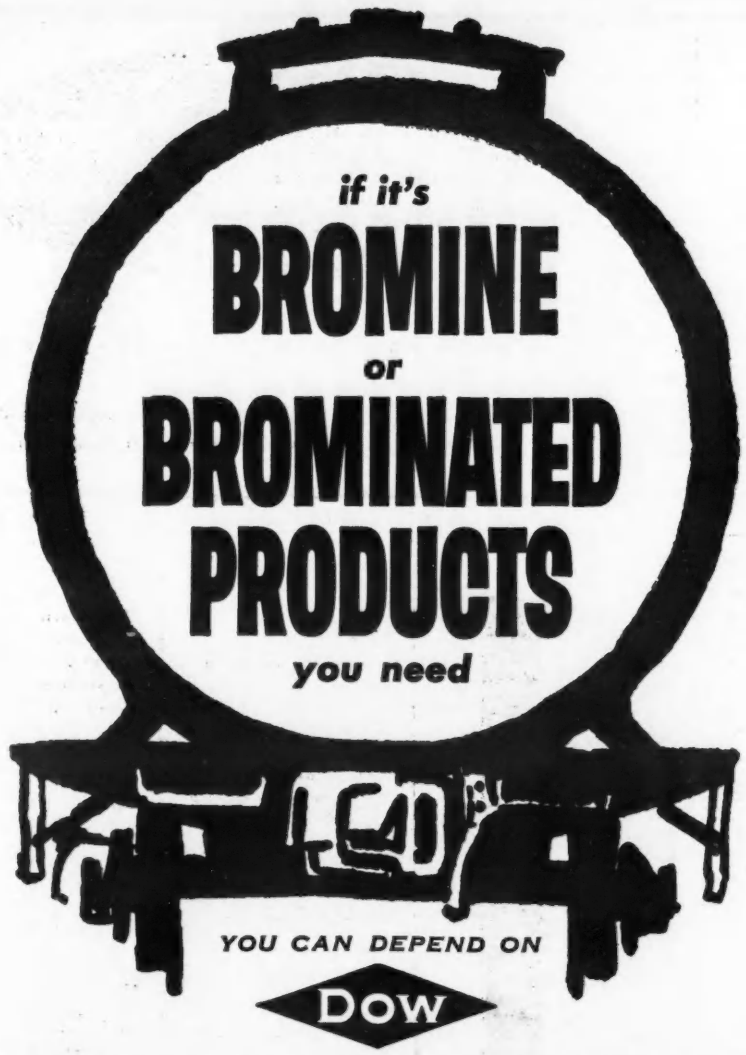
Potassium Bitartrate—Sources said imports last year were over one million pounds or about 43 percent of the domestic market. Domestic production has been on the downgrade with output last year being placed at about 1.3 million pounds against 2.2 million pounds in 1950.

Tariff Commission will begin investigation into imports of cream of tartar in October to determine the extent of inroads in domestic markets. A producer said that the outlook for continued domestic production was hopeless unless competitive balance could be restored to the market.

Tartaric Acid—Imports in June amounted to 276,677 pounds, according to report of the Census bureau. Imports during the first six months of the year totaled 1,094,689 pounds. In 1957, imports amounted to about 1.6 million pounds or 38 percent of the market.

Domestic production was said to have declined from 5.2 million pounds in 1950 to 2.6 million pounds last year. Tariff on tartaric acid is currently 6c. per pound.

Tariff Commission has scheduled October 14 for the start of investigative hearings aimed at determining whether imports of tartaric acid and cream of tartar are of such magnitude as to seriously threaten domestic production.



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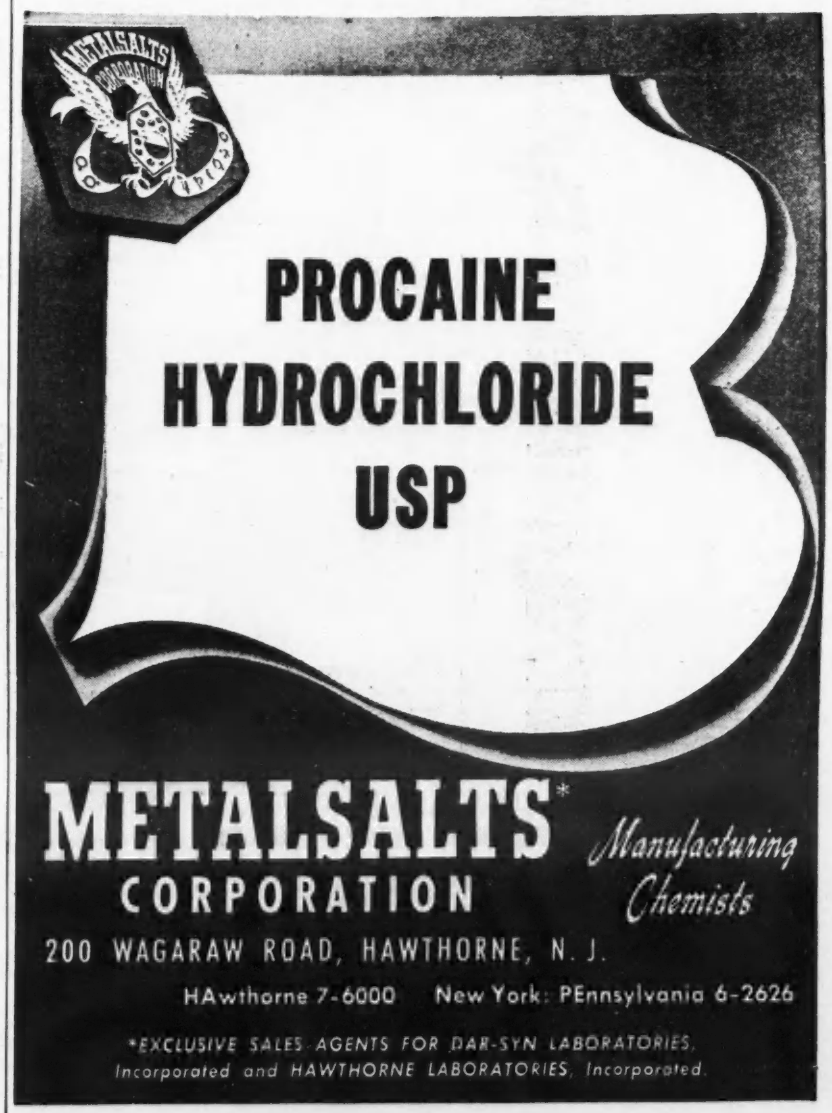

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

In a petition to the Tariff Commission, a producer pointed out that unless competitive balance can be restored in this market through effective tariff increases, continued domestic production is unlikely.

Botanicals

Crude drug markets have exhibited better tone since the Labor Day holiday, according to report of dealers contacted last week. It was felt that a mild uptrend was in evidence. However, buying was on the cautious side and slated to remain so, it was said.

Inquiry for cascara segrada was better for both import and export requirements. The former market has been well sustained in recent years as large quantities of cascara are exported from both Canada and the United States. Ipecac root, nux vomica, and papain, among the import items, remained in critical supply. The market for annatto seed has been contracting in recent years, but sources still estimated that yearly volume amounted to about 100 tons. Material available from stocks here included Peruvian and Indian annatto seed, both listed at 26 cents per pound in five-ton lots.

Annatto Seed—Price on Peru and Indian material was quoted at 26c. per pound on 5-ton lots. Price for a thousand pounds ranged from 27c. to 28c. per pound, according to report of trade sources contacted last week. Market volume was currently running at about 100 tons per year, it was said.

Cascara Segrada—Trade sources were more optimistic in their reports of last week than has previously been the case. Volume this month was felt to have shown a nice increase thusfar and August movement exceeded projections, it was said.

Buying was still cautious and slated to remain so, but there was a definite improvement in both the domestic picture and inquiry for export. Stocks were fully adequate.

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Obituaries

Charles D. Allen

Charles D. Allen, retired vice-president of H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, died September 7 at Sagamore Beach, Mass. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Allen had been with Kohnstamm for more than fifty years. He retired in 1954.

Lloyd G. Smith

Lloyd G Smith, a retired vice-president and director of Creole Petroleum Company, New York, died September 9 in Media, Pa. He was sixty-seven years old.

In 1933 Mr. Smith was appointed general manager of the Aruba refinery of Lago Oil & Transport Company, and was elected president of the company in 1944. In 1946 he accepted a position with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; he was elected a vice-president and director of Creole in 1947 and he retired in 1956.

Richard E. Fuldauer, one of the founders and for thirty-five years president of Midland Paint & Varnish Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died September 6 in that city. He was sixty-seven years old.

A. S. Preuster, retired sales representative for International Graphite & Electrode Division of Speer Carbon Company, St. Marys, Pa., died August 19 in Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was seventy-eight years old.

Julian S. Pruitt, chemical sales representative for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, died on August 28. He was thirty-three years old.

John M. Thompson, a former manager of the Canadian branch of Dearborn Chemical Company, died on August 30. He was seventy years old. Mr. Thompson had been with Dearborn for more than thirty-five years.

Chemical Men Show

—Continued from page 5

ment of Commerce and the Securities & Exchange Commission place the planned third quarter expansions at $362 million, an increase of $10 million over actual spending in the second quarter and $16 million more than was forecast in the previous report issued last June.

For the fourth quarter capital spending has been figured to drop to $346 million.

On the basis of these reports, the industry would wind up the year with new plants and equipment valued at $1,400 million against indications three months ago of a year's total of $1,388 million. Spending in the first quarter amounted to $340 million. The second quarter spending of $352 million was $20 million less than was anticipated earlier.

For businesses generally, the capital expenditures figures indicates a firming of spending for plant and equipment in the second half, following the sizeable decline that started in the fall of 1957. Estimates of the two agencies place anticipated capital outlays in the third quarter at the same seasonally adjusted annual rate as in the second quarter $30.3 billion—and a moderate rise to $31 billion in the final three months of this year.

Expenditure of $31 Billion

Realization of the programs reported for the second half of this year would result in an expenditure of $31 billion for the full year, 1958, about 16 percent lower than the record outlay of $37 billion for 1957.

This total is little different from that scheduled three months ago, but about $1 billion below the figure anticipated in the regular annual survey last March. Except for the commercial and nonrail transportation groups, spending by all major industries is lower than the initial annual anticipation.

The leveling out in manufacturing investment indicated in the latest survey brings to a halt the very sharp cutback in manufacturing outlays that began after the third quarter of 1957.

From the high point last summer to mid-1958, spending by manufacturing firms on a seasonally adjusted annual basis is down by almost $5 billion or 30 percent, with durable goods producers showing a somewhat larger decrease than nondurable goods manufacturers. In the case of the former the seasonally adjusted data show a flattening out after the second quarter, while some rise is indicated in nondurable goods in the last two quarters.

Trends in spending by individual manufacturing industries in the third and fourth quarters are generally mixed, if allowance is made for the usual seasonal movements. Both steel and nonferrous metals industries show continuing declines throughout the year. The machinery industries show a rising trend in spending after mid-year, while there is little change throughout the year in the case of motor vehicle producers.

In nondurable goods, both petroleum producers and manufacturers of paper and rubber anticipate some pickup in spending after mid-year.

Schering Is Marketing A Psychosomatic Drug

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J., has developed a new pharmaceutical product indicated for the dual problems of steroid-responsive diseases having a stress overlay.

The new product is called "Sterotril" and contains 2.5 milligrams of prednisone and 2 milligrams of perphenazine.

By combining both compounds in one tablet, Schering says it has achieved an effective single-agent therapy for the control of multiple symptoms. The new tablet also allows for a reduced dosage of steroid, which minimizes the possibility of side effects.

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AGAR—33 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Kobe
35 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
15 bls, Halford Lewis, Kobe
ALOE—35 cs, P H Petry, Aruba
97 cs, Meer Corp, Capetown
ALUM—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM SULFATE—280 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
AMBRETTE SEED—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Puna
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—43 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—85 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
13 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
34 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
48 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
34 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Watson Geach, Glasgow
ANTIMONY OXIDE—222 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
580 bgs, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
506 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
570 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
756 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—6,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, St Vincent
ARSENIC, METALLIC—22 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,013 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
490 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
8,110 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
2,570 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
BALL CLAY—600 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BARBASCO ROOT—385 bls, Irving Trust Co, Callao
BARIUM PEROXIDE—7 dms, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, London
BARIUM SULFATE—150 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEEF EXTRACT—26 cs, John Thallon & Co, Brisbane
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
35 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
30 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
26 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Tampico
169 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Porto Alegre
BELLADONNA LEAVES—402 bls, Rijeka
BENZOIN GUM—50 bdls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
43 bdls, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—650 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
20 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Cap Haitien
BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
BRONZE POWDER—25 cs, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
40 dms, Bremen
BRUCINE SULFATE—4 cs, Shell Chemical Corp, London
CAFFEINE—16 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Marseille
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—600 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—9 cs, H A Gogarty, Keelung
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—350 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—30 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
25 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—60 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
89 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
167 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
200 bgs, M Schmidt, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
CASCARILLA BARK—13 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Nassau
CASEIN—1,900 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
584 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Melbourne
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
260 tons, Brazilian Industtrial Oils, Fortaleza
CELERY SEED—172 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
335 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
86 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
87 bgs, Herteg Trading Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
170 bgs, R J Spitz, Bombay
85 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Bombay
174 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
174 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—80 bgs, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK—316 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
51 bgs, A G Dunn, London
86 bgs, M J Golombeck, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—20 bls, Max Van Pels, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms, J Berlage & Co, Tandjong Priok
CLOVE—700 bgs, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
34 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
4 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
45 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—65 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
COCONUT C-L—380 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
312 tons, Best Foods Inc, Manila
1,000 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
COD OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, St Johns
115 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
COPAL GUM—130 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kenitra
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Kenitra
200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kenitra
300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kenitra
221 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Kenitra
CORN STARCH—350 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
1,680 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
119 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
24 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—155 cs, Societe General, Sfax
100 cs, D F Young, Kobe
550 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—830 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
DRY COLORS—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—440 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
767 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—45 dms, Lambert Hudnut Lab, Melbourne
10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Melbourne
FENUGREEK SEED—650 bgs, Superintendendence Co, Casablanca
FERRO-COLUMBIUM—20 dms, London
FISHLIVER OIL—11 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
9 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
12 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—209,614 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
230,840 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
106,754 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
134,301 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
223,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
127,321 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
GALL—1 dm, K Mayer, Melbourne
4 dms, International Packers Ltd, Melbourne
4 dms, Wilson & Co, Port Adelaide
GALL, OX—19 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
13 dms, Tupman Thurlow, Rio de Janeiro
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
GELATIN—222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
70 dms, B Young & Co, London
340 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B Young & Co, London
100 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Liverpool
20 dms, D H Burdett, Avonmouth
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
GINGER—228 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
GLUE—350 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
700 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUE STOCK—512 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GUAR GUM—410 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,814 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,678 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Buckley & Co, Hamburg
INDIGO—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
20 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—30 bbls, Bunge Canadian Trading Co, Yokohama
IRANIAN GUM—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
62 bgs, Hamburg
IRON POWDER—110 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Hamburg
JAPAN WAX—25 cs, Frank B Ross, Kobe
KAOLIN—50 dms, E Fougera, London
KARAYA GUM—558 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
254 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
125 bgs, P L Thomas & Co, Marseille
62 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—6 djns E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LEMON OIL—16 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
6 dms, W Mahneke, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—34 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
30 dms, Cochin
LIGNIN EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Gothenburg
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Santiago
LIVER EXTRACT—23 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
LIVER PASTE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—12 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—800 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Porto Alegre
LOCUST BEAN GUM—448 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lisbon
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
50 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—47 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—12 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
21 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
21 cs, Overseas Produce Corp, Singapore
62 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Industrial Mining & Trading Co, Trieste
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—45 cks, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MALALEUCA OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Sydney

MENTHOL—275 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
MERCURY—30 flks, Grace Ore & Mining Co, Callao
40 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
75 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYL NAPHTHALENE—36 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Hamburg
METHYLPHENYLBARBITONE—1 dm, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corp, Liverpool
MOSS—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Havre
MUSTARD SEED—192 bgs, C Guiden, London
MYROBALANS—1,415 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYRTAN EXTRACT—2,870 bgs, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
NAPHTHENIC ACID—90 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Barranquilla
b-NAPHTHOL—200 bgs, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
12 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Ciudad Trujillo
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
[illegible] dms, National City Bank, Seville
52 dms, S M Wolff Co, Piraeus
2[illegible] dms, D Nicholaou Co, Piraeus
100 dms, A N Corp, Sfax
5[illegible] dms, Hanover Bank, Sfax
2[illegible] dms, Schroeder Bros, Sfax
100 dms, B M Reeves, Sfax
100 dms, Caruso Products Corp, Sfax
50 dms, Unanue & Sons, Sfax
75 dms, Mercantile Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Sfax
100 dms, Ellyda Imports Inc, Sfax
ORANGE PEEL—192 bgs, Cap Haitien
OURICURY WAX—55 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Salvador
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
PALMKERNEL OIL—6 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—16 cs, American Ferment Co, Mombasa
[illegible] cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
[illegible] cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
2,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
3,000 bls, C Fefard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
4,750 bls, E J Lane, Bremen
1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
700 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—700 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
280 bgs, Indian Overseas Bank, Singapore
420 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
210 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
140 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
70 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
100 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
910 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
490 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
120 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Cochin
210 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
480 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
15 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
1,150 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—16 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Kingston
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
16 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Yokohama
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
155 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—280 bgs, Eastern Bank Ltd, Singapore
70 bgs, R P Spitz, Singapore
35 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
1,260 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
15 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—16 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
PERU BALSAM—5 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—215,883 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
197,120 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
10,806 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Maracaibo
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—177 dms, Francesco Parisi, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—180 bgs, Duche Unl Gum Corp, Bombay
PYRENE—18 cks, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
QUINIDINE SULFATE—6 dms, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—200 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
RHUBARB ROOT—50 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bombay
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
460 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSEMARY LEAVES—80 bgs, Lisbon
RUTILE SAND—540 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Bombay
9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Calcutta
900 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
1,450 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bunge Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
650 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Corp, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Irving Trust Co, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—125 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
294 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
117 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SESAME SEED, HULLED—300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Corinto
450 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
300 bgs, Neiman Bros, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
SHARKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHEANUT OIL—400 cs, Hasman & Baxt, Aarhus
SHELLAC—410 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Corp, Calcutta
125 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Liverpool
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
28 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—100 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—650 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Antwerp
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—3 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, London
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—230 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—284 tons, Pisco
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID—10 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Southampton
SULFADIAZINE—41 cs, Tuteur Bio Chemicals, Rotterdam
SULFURIC ACID—3 cs, Francesco Parisi, Naples
TALC—10 bgs, Continental Ore Corp, Fremantle
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,103 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
540 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—843 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
TARTARIC ACID—250 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TONKA BEANS—22 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
20 [illegible] enta Corp, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—14 cs, Unico Trading Co, London
78 bgs, Khorramshahr
UREA, SYNTHETIC—9,956 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA EXTRACT—610 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Piraeus
VITAMIN B$_{12}$—72 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
VITAMIN C—20 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—3,908 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—120 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa
600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
25 dms, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
40 bgs, Leghorn
WOOL GREASE—6 dms, American Lanolin Corp, Genoa
50 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
51 dms, Lunkam & Reeve, Liverpool
71 dms, Lanaetex Products, Nagoya
53 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Antwerp
50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
112 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Fremantle
56 dms, Robeco Chemicals, Fremantle
58 dms, N I Malmstrom, Fremantle
321 dms, Chemical Bank, Fremantle
34 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Nagoya
WOOL WAX—54 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
YACCA GUM—229 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Port Adelaide
YERBA MATE—100 cs, Joseph Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
ZINC CHROMATE—150 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Co, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
ZIRCON SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—220 dms, Harrison & Crosfield, Antwerp
COPRA—300 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaquete
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
250 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
630 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaquete
585 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Cargill Inc, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
2,240 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Pennsalt Chemical Corp, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
META POWDER—120 dms, Cryolite Corp of America, Antwerp
MINERAL COLORS—274 bgs, H Hartry, Amsterdam
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NUTMEG—70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
SODIUM BICARBONATE—398 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
WAX—50 cs, Glasgow
ZINC CHLORIDE—110 dms, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
30 dms, D H Butcher Co, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—900 bgs, National City Bank, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Durban
BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—1,802 bgs, Bombay
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,200 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Auckland
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—75 dms, Phila National Bank, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—131,125 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Point a Pierre
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,303 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
7,756 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
MOLASSES—1,679,060 gals, Santiago
376,977 gals, Cien Fuegos
PEATMOSS—900 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—486,931 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
187,637 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
240,133 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
114,687 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
213,096 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
249,252 bbls, Plymouth Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Hull

San Francisco

ALUMINUM SULFATE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
BEEF EXTRACT—55 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Manchester
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Overseas Produce Corp, Cochin

Continued on page 66

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- GALLOCYANIN
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- GELSEMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The volume of business in the essential oils market was reported to be increasing last week. Spearmint oil was up 50 cents in view of the smaller crop and the fact that there has been increased business for the account of confectioners. Peppermint oil,, although unchanged, was said to be moving downward. With this oil too the crops were smaller, and demand is good. Haitian vetiver oil was hardening last week in the face of unrest in Haiti. Shipments of the oil have not been dependable. Another firmer oil is camphor oil. Japanese producers have been holding out hoping for higher prices. Also demand has been off somewhat.

The clove oils have been steady for over a month now after an upward trend caused by rising spice costs and speculation at source. Declining oils continued to be citronella, palmarosa oils. Citronella oil as yet does not appear to have been affected by the unsettled situation in Formosa. This oil has gone through several such crises with no advances. Palmarosa has joined the ranks of oils suffering from over production and decreased demand.

Several declines took place on the aromatic chemicals market last week. Listings of linalool, ex bois de rose, and linalyl acetate, were lowered as a result of the ever-persistent soft bois de rose oil market. Inquiries with the advent of fall have increased for this market.

Supplies of cassia on spot are not up to normal and will not be until the latter part of next month. Shipping prices of Saigons were firm while Batavias and Saigons were struggling to hold their own on the spot market. The ginger market is in a tight spot. Spot reserves are dwindling, and Jamaica shipments have been detained. Mace is an item that remains reasonably priced. Nutmegs are hard to come by. Singapore levels exceed ours so shipping business with that source is at a standstill. Much of the spot business has been channelled to West Indian nutmegs due to a high but more attractive price.

The black pepper market was firming last week. Some anxiety over the unrest in China has been expressed in this market. Renewed interest by Russia has given the Indian market new strength. Arrivals on spot are being handled without strain. With the recent advance abroad, white pepper prices are moving upwards.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cardamoms, Alleppey decorticated, 5c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentina, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslav, ½c. per lb.
French, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ½c. per lb.
Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 10c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 10c. per lb.
96-98%, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese Yatsufusas, 1c. per lb.
Poppy sed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
146.55	146.52	145.79	145.83

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Amyris—Sources reported that this oil was moving upward last week. In Haiti suppliers have been holding back the material waiting for better prices. The current spot price of amyris oil ranges from $1.30 to $1.60 per pound.

Camphor—This item has been firming lately. Current market price for camphor oil, sassafrassy grade, is 40c. to 65c. per pound on spot. White oil ranges from 29c. to 50c. In Japan exporters have not been satisfied with returns and have been holding out for better prices. Also camphor oil, a byproduct of camphor gum, has not been in as much demand with the development of synthetic material.

Citronella—No price shifts occurred last week for this oil despite the present turn of events in Formosa. The oil is in good supply, and prices continue to be extremely soft due to over production and lack of demand. This oil has remained at its present soft position through a number of crisis that included the Suez Canal situation of a few years back. The present development in Formosa may have its effect.

Clove—Both clove bud and clove leaf oil seem to have evened off. Both oils displayed a certain amount of strength last month due to higher spice prices and speculative influences. Clove bud oil was steady at a range of $2.60 to $3.35. Clove leaf oil was unchanged ranging from $1.00 to $1.25 per pound.

Lavandin—This essential oil was unchanged on spot last week, dealers reported. However, lavandin oil has been somewhat advanced. This strength was attributed to speculative buying. It is not known how large the old crop in the hands of the producers is. The general consensus is that prices at source will not rise in the near future, but it is questioned as to whether or not they will stabilize. The true market picture will be apparent when seasonal buying starts.

Lavender—Prices of lavender spike oil were unchanged last week, sources here reported. The oil, distilled from wild flowers, ranged from $2.20 to $2.85 per pound. This oil has been firmer due to higher labor costs in Spain.

Lavender oil, 35 to 37 percent and 40 to 42 percent, while unchanged, were said to be displaying a softer tone.

Mustard Seed—This oil has been following a pattern of steady prices for some time now. The spice prices have been unchanged as well. Mustard oil was ranged from $9.50 to $9.85 while synthetic material ranged from $1.60 to $1.95 per pound on spot.

Palmarosa—This oil has been caught up in a pattern of declining prices lately. Again a problem of too much stock on spot and not sufficient demand to keep the material moving. Palmarosa oil is currently listed at a range of $3.50 to $6 per pound.

Peppermint—Prices of this mint oil have been reported to be working lower. The price last week of peppermint oil ranged from $4.25 to $5.60. According to a Department of Agriculture report, production of this material was reported to be 4 percent below the relatively large 1957 crop.

Rosemary—The downward trend of last month for this item appeared to have been curbed. Softness was attributed to over production and lack of demand on spot. Spanish rosemary oil continued to hold a range of $1.05 to $1.50 per pound. Technical grade oil was steady at 50c. to $1.20.

Spearmint—A firm item for some time on the spot market, spearmint went up in price again last week. The new listing of $5.50 to $6.35 per pound is 50c. higher than had previously been quoted. Smaller production and buying by confectioners are the factors behind the rising market.

Vetiver—This is another essential oil that has been firming lately. Due to the unsettled political picture in Haiti, shipments of vetiver oil have been somewhat unstable, and prices of the material have risen. The price of Haitian vetiver oil last week ranged from $10 to $11.50 per pound. Bourbon oil ranged from $11.25 to $15.50, and Java oil from $11.75 to $12.25.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended August 29

Black pepper, 30 lots, 3,340 bags
Caraway seed, 3 lots, 600 bags
Cassia, 7 lots, 1,107 bales
Celery seed, 5 lots, 951 bags
Coriander seed, 200 bags
Dill seed, 67 bags
Ginger, 4 lots, 288 bags
Gum Karaya, 9 lots, 880 bags
Papain, 15 cases
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 196 bags
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 100 bags
Thyme leaves, 4 lots, 382 bags
White pepper, 5 lots, 70 bags

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—Prices of the material were slashed several weeks ago by one producer. The new reading ranged from

Essential Oils

42c. to $1.30 per pound for material in drums.

Linalool—Long soft on the spot market, linalool, ex bois de rose, was cut in price last week by one major producer. The new listing of $4.10 to $4.50 per pound is 10c. less than was previously quoted. The softness of this market is caused by the continuing weak bois de rose oil market. Synthetic linalool was steady on spot at a listing of $4.40 per pound.

Linalyl acetate — Another aromatic chemical to be affected by the weak bois de rose oil market is linalyl acetate. The new inside price for linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90 to 92 percent esters was $4.40 or a decline of 10c. Linalyl acetate, 96 to 98 percent, eased 10c. to a reading of $4.95 to $5.60 per pound.

Methyl ionone—Standard grade material was steady on spot last weak while extra quality material declined. Methyl ionone standard was unchanged at a listing of $4.05 per pound.

Rhodinol—Recently, producers of this material upped the prices considerably. The new listing ranges from $43.00 to $46.00 per pound for material in 25 pound cans. Reason given for the rise was the continuing high prices of geranium oil of which rhodinol is a derivative.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Saigons and Batavias were said to be barely holding their own on the spot market. On the other hand, shipment levels of Saigons were firm. Reports show that the total amount of Batavias and Korintjes to arrive during September will not be sufficient, and the shipments will not be normal until late in October.

Nutmegs—No changes in prices of nutmegs were recorded last week. West Indian material was listed at $1.90 while East Indian were priced at $2.20 per pound on spot. East Indians were hard to buy. In Singapore shipping business was said to be at a standstill due to the fact that levels there exceed ours here. With the tightness of East Indian material, West Indian nutmegs were more in demand on spot and thus were firming.

Pepper—The black pepper market was firmer last week, sources said. The word from producing areas held a stronger note. To a certain extent this reflected uneasiness over the situation in China. Stocks were small in Singapore. Indian levels were up sharply last week due to renewed interest from Russia. There was no pressure on the spot market from arrivals. But, the rate of absorption has been so gradual that prices do not reflect replacement levels. The general feeling is that if the international situation should flare up any more, the spot price would respond instantly.

With the advances in the price of white pepper at source, spot levels also appeared to be firming. New crop white pepper was being marketed without any excess pressure. Muntok white pepper remained the same last week at a spot quote of 39c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Reports say that of the 400 or 450 ton 1957 crop about 30 or 35 tons remain unpurchased in Madagascar. This amount must last until next January or February. In Mexico there is practically no old crop up for sale from the 1957 harvest of about 150,000 or 200,000 pounds. Sources predict that the 1958 Bourbon crop will be about the same size while in Mexico a larger crop is anticipated. Prices of Mexican beans have been good this year so farmers are growing more material.

The situation this year is not unlike that of last year. In October and November of 1956, new crop vanilla beans were being offered and since the crop was early, beans were shipped before January. Last year a law was enforced stating that new crop Bourbon beans may not be exported until January. As a result of the early shipments the marrket became depressed. Then as material became scarce, prices began to tighten. This year was started out with a crop of approximately 400 to 450 tons of new crop Bourbon vanilla beans and no old crop. With no carry over a tight supply position has existed, and prices have jumped. It is anyone's bet as to whether the remaining beans will cover the market needs until early next year.

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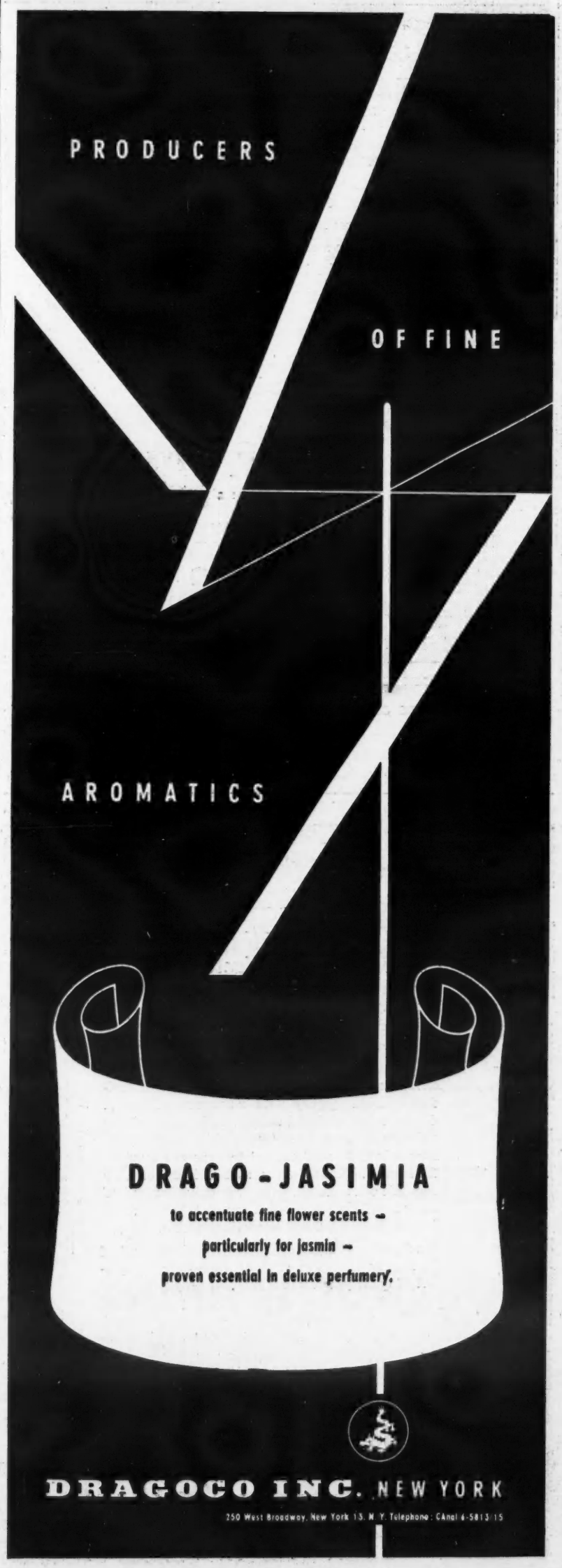

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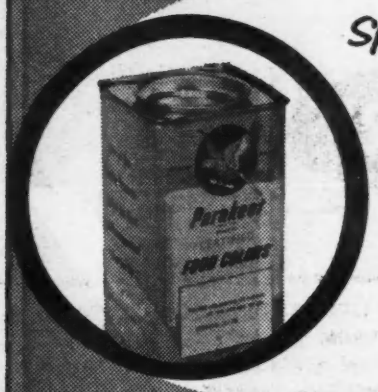

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STERWIN

Syntex of Mexico Develops New Source for Cortisone

Syntex, S.A., of Mexico, has developed a new starting material and source of supply from which cortisone can be synthesized.

According to the company, the material, botegenin, is a sapogenin found in the Mexican yam. It requires a difficult rearrangement of molecular substituent before it can be utilized.

Specifically, the Mexico City chemical firm says, the oxygen atom and to be moved to what it calls the "11 position" from its previous location at the "12 position" in the botogenin molecule.

Chemical Trade Stock

—*Continued from page 3*

acids; and 10 percent with a maximum of 3 cents on charcoal and charcoal briquets.

Oppositions to these rate increases were bottomed on the following grounds: 1. They would cause a diversion of traffic from the rail to other modes of transportation; 2. Increased rates would be unreasonably high in violation of the ICC law; 3. Higher rates would preclude the free flow of traffic and cause loss of consumer markets to shippers.

These arguments were rejected last week by the commission and the increases previously authorized were allowed to stand. The commission said: "While we do not discount the possibility of a diversion of some traffic under the increased rate, the respondent (railroads) can, if necessary, preserve the traffic and revenues by any required adjustments. In all respects, the rates as increased appear lawful under the act."

Increase Hits Fertilizers

The February increase also applied to fertilizer and phosphate rock on all railroads except those in the south. The carriers were allowed to raise the rates on phosphate rock by 10 cents a ton and by 20 cents a ton on fertilizer.

Some fertilizer producers argued that since the increases were not to apply in the south, the other areas were being discriminated against. They also argued that the increase of 20 cents on superphosphate was disproportionate to the increase of 10 cents on phosphate rock; that production and sales of fertilizer would be seriously curtailed because the industry cannot absorb any more rate increases; and that the proposed increases will divert traffic to other modes of transportation.

The commission rejected each of these arguments but indicated that the matter is not closed completely and will be given further attention. It noted that three complaints are now pending dealing with the lawfulness of rates on fertilizer materials which are coming up for its action. Since the rates are permissive rather than mandatory, it was added, it is unlikely that any diversion of traffic will take place.

Polio Vaccine Pills

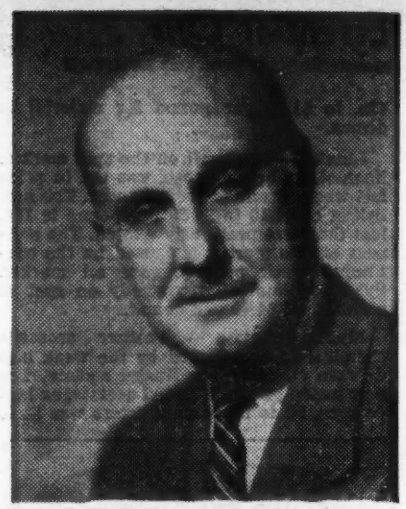
—*Continued from page 3*

keting program—because of the use of live, weak strained, viruses in the pill. The Salk vaccine, which got federal approval only after a year of testing, uses dead viruses.

However, there is no question of Lederle's confidence in the vaccine pill. As one company researcher put it: "It is our belief that the vaccine is a workable one."

According to the company, research already done has been extensive. The program in Minnesota involved about 500 persons and has been underway for about two years. In the Latin American countries far more people have been used in extensive experiments with the pills.

The polio pill should bring important changes to the industry. It will be easier to store and ship than serum—and it is probable that more people will be willing to be vaccinated with the pill. At present, the Salk serum market appears to have reached a level of saturation. The feeling is that while many people will not accept immunization by needle, they might like the idea of a polio vaccine pill.



FORMS ESSENTIAL OILS FIRM: Pierre J. Coutin, former president of Ph. Chaleyer, Inc., and of the Essential Oil Association, who has started Coutin Associates, his own essential oils company, at 219 East 60th street, New York 22. The telephone number is TEmpleton 2-9590.

Fats and Oils Unit Director Named by Agriculture Dep't

Walter W. Sikes has been appointed director of the fats and oils division of the Department of Agriculture's foreign agricultural service.

He succeeds George A. Parks who has been made deputy assistant administrator of the foreign agricultural service. Mr. Sikes has been assistant to the general sales manager, CSS, of the Department of Agriculture since November, 1955.

Lueders Appoints Aid

George Lueders & Co., New York, has appointed Louis N. Allstadt assistant to the executive vice-president and elected him to the board of directors. Mr. Allstadt has been with Lueders for twenty-three years.

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FOR BUTTER FLAVOR

Coatings Materials

Fourth quarter prices for wood rosin were posted last week by a major distributor. Grades K and M were quoted at $7.80, N at $7.90, WG at $8.25 and WW at $8.60, carlots, f.o.b. producing plants. Effective date is October 1. This move follows through on the company's recent disclosure that it would begin quoting rosin on a quarterly basis in preference to the former practice of adjusting to daily shifts in the primary market. Buyers approved the move as an aid toward stabilizing prices of manufactured products.

Agricultural Marketing Service recently assessed the sales outlook of gum naval stores and found it favorable. These factors were cited: a good statistical position overall, a steady to firm trend in prices, light to moderate output of the popular grades, and finally, the upswing in general business conditions. The Service also released some sales figures, which may be found elsewhere in this report.

Although the weather turned brisk last week, sales of paint materials failed to quicken. A few materials—those that got off to an early start right after Labor Day—moved in fair volume, while others, gum and shellac for instance, moved slowly. Overall, market activity was normal for this time of the year, trade sources said.

The season now shaping up is anticipated confidently by most of the trade, even for lines that are still lagging. Stepped-up inquiry is the specific cause of optimism. But the trade is also taking into account such positive signs as Detroit's heavy production schedules, current gains in housing starts, and the healthy tone of the home improvement market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.45	100.75

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide — Moderately good sales were reported. Paint trade interest continues downhill because of inroads made by titanium dioxide, but gains in other lines are partially offsetting the loss.

Quotations are unchanged at the lower listings that went into effect late last year. That cut was attributed partly to import pressures and partly to the industry's needs to spur overall consumption.

Lead Pigments—Brisk autumn weather moved into many sectors of the country last week, heralding, it was hoped, brisk sales of paint materials. Evidence backing up the optimistic view easily predominated: the automobile industry was set for a big push in production and promotion, housing starts were increasing, and makers of retail paints were shooting for a record year.

On the other side of the ledger observers noted a cautious attitude toward capital outlays (new plants and improvements) and doubts about the sales outlook for appliances and furniture.

Lacquer Materials

Sales last week were spotty in some outlets, moderately heavy in others. It was difficult, trade sources said, to paint a consistent picture while the market was undergoing a transition from its summer pace to the heightened activity of the final quarter. Also, they noted, the national economy's uneven recovery from the recession was contributing to a mixed sales picture.

Quotations held unchanged in all lines, but certain soft spots persisted. DOP stood out in this respect, as it had previously. While actual sales prices were widely shaded, listings held at prevailing levels.

There was no additional news about the price outlook of phthalic anhydride. This matter, together with the future of phthalate prices, will be determined next November, when the new firm in that field is slated to come on stream.

Natural Resins

Gum—Buying interest was a shade better but still restricted to immediate needs. Consumers again stepped up inquiry as to prices and supply outlook, indicating that a brisk season was building up. Current supply is adequate and ample quantities have been ordered for the fourth quarter.

The price advances in Siam and Singapore No. 1 Dammar, now of several weeks standing, have been firmly held, reflecting source strength. Other grades are steady and unchanged at long established listings.

Shellac—The fall pick up, which in some coatings markets has already made itself felt, is due shortly to reach this one. Right now, though, consumers are still working hand to mouth. Information about prices and futures, on the other hand, is reported to be in good request.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—After a slow first half the market has begun to regain its former pace, according to reports from the industry. Quotations are steady and unchanged at the higher levels that went into effect January 1.

Barytes—Paint grade material was reported to be in good supply and encountering brisk demand for fall production needs. Prices were steady at levels of long standing. No changes were anticipated in the weeks immediately ahead.

Mica—Shipments of sheet mica declined 20 percent in quantity and 10 percent in value in 1957, the Bureau of Mines reported last week. Supply at the end of the year totaled nearly 700,000 pounds, the Bureau noted.

Sales of ground mica advanced six percent during the year through increased usage in roofing materials and well-drilling compounds. Consumption in paints was about unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Interest in forward shipment reappeared in the market, but only on a small scale. Quotations were fractionally stronger at 19c. to 19¼c. per pound, the lower figure predominating. Spot sales were rated slow to average. Soya protein, competitively priced, still exerted pressure, dealers said.

New Zealand and American casein were in fair request, quotations steady and unchanged.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during July with June's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	July	June
Hide, glue, total	2,481	4,215
Low grade	1,040	1,490
Medium grade	779	1,327
High grade	515	1,122
Extra high grade	147	276
Bone, glue, total	4,470	4,386
Green	3,577	3,379
Extracted	893	1,007
Glue, total	6,951	8,601

Shipments

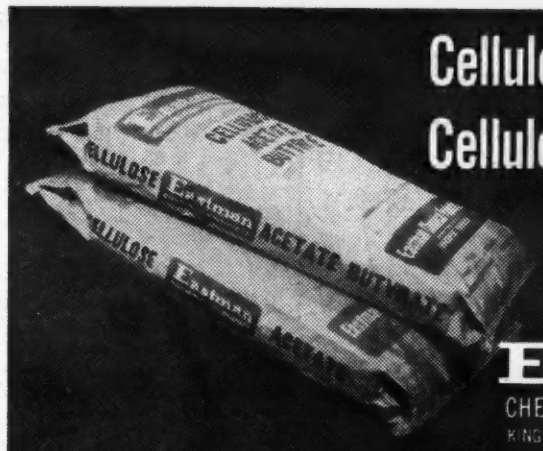
Hide, glue, total	3,468	4,341
Low grade	1,382	1,843
Medium grade	1,215	1,207
High grade	590	947
Extra high grade	281	344
Bone, glue total	3,991	3,199
Green	2,868	2,505
Extracted	1,123	694
Glue, total	7,459	7,540

Stocks

Hide, glue total	26,180	27,167
Low grade	8,446	8,788
Medium grade	9,302	9,738
High grade	6,614	6,689
Extra high grade	1,818	1,952
Bone, glue total	11,629	11,150
Green	8,114	7,405
Extracted	3,515	3,745
Glue, total	37,809	38,317

Naval Stores

For the week ended August 30 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $25.17 as compared with $25.23 the previous week and $25.52 a year ago. Volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 20,200 barrels as against 19,661 the previous week and 20,174 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 10.78 gallons of turpentine and 299.1 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as



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Coatings Materials

follows: WW, 36; WG, 26; N, 15; M, 20; and K and below, 3.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept. 5	Mon. Sept. 8	Tues. Sept. 9	Wed. Sept. 10	Thurs. Sept. 11
Drums—					
I	$7.86	...	...	...	...
K	7.80	...	...	...	...
M	7.80	...	...	...	...
N	7.95¢	...	...	...	...
WG	8.07	$8.13	...	...	...
WW	8.33¢	...	...	$8.26	$8.40
Bags—					
G	7.52[1]	7.52	...	...	...
M	7.53¢	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	$7.85	...	...
WG	...	7.80	...	...	7.80
WW	...	8.00	8.10	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended September 11). M or better, $7.40.

Sales, USDA

1,151* 754* 240* 180* 337*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K-M, $9.05.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.504¢	.503	.502¢	...	.505
Sales	14,000¶	8,000¶	4,000¶	...	8,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ¢ Average price. [1] G or better.

Rosin—Volume of actual sales fell off in August, but this was offset by an estimated commitment in futures of 7,350 drum equivalents. WW led in actual sales, comprising 47 percent of the total. After experiencing fractional price dips early in the month the material recovered and closed strong. Grade K was seasonally scarce and commanded premium prices, especially in straight lots. But K and other medium grades have since started to rise in volume and should become plentiful in the weeks immediately ahead.

Agricultural Marketing Service, in a recent market report, suggested that the outlook for sales was favorable. It cited these factors: a good statistical position overall, a steady to firm trend in prices, continually light production of popular grades and, finally, the upswing in general business conditions.

The weighted average on all grades for August was $8.10 as against $8.09 the previous month and $7.80 a year ago. Total sales volume, futures excluded, reached 11,782 drums equivalents, down 5,093 from July and 1,682 less than in August 1957.

Turpentine—Tankcar prices softened toward the close of August and so far this month have held unchanged at the lower levels. Sales volume was light in August but slightly better this month.

Agricultural Marketing Service predicts that business will pick-up sharply as paint production gets underway for the Fall season and bulk demand for tank steamer emerges. Overall August sales: 174,155 gallons compared with last month's 303,325 and 257,750 a year ago.

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TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Volatility -	Distillation Range, °F, IBP	340
	10%	352
	50%	360
	90%	371
	ASTM End Pt.	405
	Drying Time	200 minutes (Toluol, 20 minutes, under same test conditions);
	Flash Point, TCC °F	120
Solvent Power -	Aniline Point, °F	184
	Kauri Butanol No.	26
Weight -	Gravity, °API	55.5
	Gravity, Specific 60/60°F	.7567
	Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	6.30
Purity -	Sovasol 35 is water white in color and passes all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. It is practically odorless, is doctor sweet and is relatively color stable.	
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market lacked snap. A series of bearish new crop reports was a key factor in the tailing off of prices for most edible oils and oilmeals. Soybean oil declined fractionally in the face of spotty inquiry. Crude and refined cottonseed oil were easier, and trading on the New York Produce Exchange accounted for a mounting number of September tenders, as speculative longs switched to forward positions. Crude coconut oil continued steady, with some inkling of higher prices as offerings of copra continued firm and closely held.

Linseed oil reacted to lower flax prices, and scored a 30-point decline on Friday. Demand for meal turned active on news that some crushers were down.

Tallow and greases were slightly easier, and stronger demand materialized at the lower prices on the domestic front. However, inquiry for export remained dull and featureless.

Lard was steadier, but tendency toward firmness in this market did not deter declines in oleo oil and stearine.

Consuming inquiry for most drying oils remained slow. Tung oil, offered freely to spotty demand, registered fractional declines during the week. Oiticica was shadable in firm bids for large lots. Rapeseed interest was almost totally lacking, and prices were called nominal.

The Newfoundland dock strike continued to have a firming effect on the cod oil market, and there were some indications of higher prices in the near future. Menhaden quotations remained steady. Fishing improved slightly in the wake of the most recent hurricane.

A number of fatty acids will rise in price today. Included are capric, caprylic, lauric, myristic, and tallow. Distilled and stripped coconut acids are also higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, cash, 0.425c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. to ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Oleostearine, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Foots, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 13, 1957
107.53	108.63	111.79	114.29

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest remained spotty. Consumers ordered chiefly to fill actual requirements. No. 1 Brazilian was quoted unchanged at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt. Domestic grades were also without change.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,120,000
Previous week	.....	.....
Corresponding week, 1957	.....	2,790,000
Total this year	9,358,900	51,433,000
Corresponding period, 1957	12,779,800	72,360,860

Coconut—Market drifted, and was unchanged, with steady copra. Crude continued quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, September-October. New York market was unchanged, at 15⅜c. per pund, tankcars.

Corn — Crude corn oil turned easier, quoted last week at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September. Refined slipped further last week, to 15.73c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, with October offered at 15.6c. per pound, same basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures on the New York Produce Exchange was characterized by continued liquidation in September delivery as tenders rose to 102 contracts so far this month. As a result, speculative longs continued to switch to forward buying.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 12, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	47	13.23	12.94	13.10S
Oct.	91	13.13	12.89	12.98@12.99
Dec.	405	13.20	12.85	12.97S
March	184	13.23	12.94	13.03@13.05
May	150	13.26	12.94	13.05S
July (1959)	58	13.22	12.92	12.98@12.99

Total sales and switches, 965 contracts.

A key factor in the bearish market is the government report of a September crop of 12,105,000 bales—up 522,000 bales from August, and 1,141,000 bales more than the 1957 crop.

As a consequence, supply of oil is expected to exceed demand. Oil mills are selling freely as production warrants, but demand continues spotty and limited to actual needs.

Crude in the Southeast was lower, at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars; Valley, 10⅞c., same basis; Lubbock, 10½c., and Waco, 10¾c. Refined salad eased accordingly, and was quoted at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Linseed—Sales were confined to small lost for nearby needs, with deferred interest at a standstill. Prices declined owing to weakness in flax. Withdrawals against existing contracts were fairly brisk.

Raw linseed oil was at 12.9c. a pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for September delivery.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	7,440,000	7,260,000
Since Sept. 1	13,140,000	14,040,000

Flaxseed — Market was easier. Bids were lower.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was easy and lower at $2.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Government crop estimate released September 10 indicated production of 37,469,000 bushels of flaxseed, a modest increase over August 1 estimate, and compared with 26,000,000 bushels in 1957.

About one-half of North Dakota crop has been combined or swathed and the remainder is either in ripe or in bloom. Harvest is near completion in southern and western Minnesota. Purchases in the spot market increased, but large percentage of receipts applied to previous to-arrive bookings.

Forty-eight cars were posted in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings were recorded at 39 cars and 18,500 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 906 cars (3 for C.C.C.), compared with 195 a year ago. Shipped were 146 cars, against 72 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		*Shipments*	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	1,585,500	341,250	255,500	126,000
Since Sept. 1	3,146,500	821,250	323,750	276,500

Olive—Grecian oil was still high-priced last week. As a consequence, offerings continued withdrawn. Tunisian declined from earlier levels, and was quoted last week at $58 to $59 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f., New York.

Reason for the drop in Tunisian offerings was reported to be a change in shipment plans of some 15,000 tons to Spain, resulting in freer availability of oil for Tunisian export.

Italian refined continued about the same, with Spain priced out of the market. Spot olive oil remained without change, quoted last week at $2.50 to $2.60, spot, depending on buyers' ideas and quality.

Palm—Clarified oil was slightly lower last week, quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Drums held without change, at 14c. in carlots, and 15c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Demand continued spotty.

Peanut—Good harvest reports combined with spotty inquiry pushed prices fractionally lower. Crude was bid at 14½c. and offered at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Georgia and Alabama for September shipment. Refined slid off to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Rapeseed—Buying interest was dull,

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

and price was nominal, at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Drums were unchanged, at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, as to quantity.

Safflower—New crop oil, which was reduced ½c. per pound on the Pacific coast two weeks ago, is currently being quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, San Francisco.

Decline is not expected to reach New York market until October 1, when new crop price will be rescheduled at 15.85c. per pound, tankcar delivery.

Soybean—Crude was quiet and lower, subject to light trading. Crude was offered at 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, September and 9⅝c. per pound, October. Refined salad declined correspondingly, quoted Friday at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis nearby, and 12¼c. per pound, new crop.

Tung—Lack of buying interest and liberal offerings caused a fractional decline at all points. Tankcars declined to 21c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery; drums were off, to 22½c. to 23¼c., same basis, as to quantity.

Consuming demand for oil at domestic mills was slow, and tankcar price was entirely nominal, at 21¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was easier, and declined fractionally. Choice white slipped to 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was quoted lower, at 7¼c. per pound, same basis. Bids were ⅛c. lower.

Lard—Trading was slow, but market was slightly stiffer. Cash lard was quoted higher on Friday, at 13.25c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Demand was spotty, and prices were somewhat lower. Extra declined to 18c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine was also easier, quoted at 13c. per pound, same basis.

Tallow—Export market continued quiet, but domestic demand perked up following a fractional decline in prices. Bleachable fancy dropped to 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Prime was also lower, at 8c. per pound, same basis; special, 7⅝c. to 7¾c; and No. 1, 7¼c. per pound, same basis. Edible tallow reacted to slow demand, and declined to 11½c. per pound, tankcars. Bids were ⅛c. lower.

Export business was slow. Guaranteed fancy was quoted last week at 9¼c. to 9⅜c. per pound, drums, and bulk fancy was slightly lower, at 8.55c. per pound, f.a.s.

Fatty Acids

Effective today, a producer has slated increases in a number of fattty acids. Caprylic is newly quoted at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight paid to destination, and 28½c. to 31c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Capric is up to 26c, per pound, tankcars, and 28½c. to 30c. per pound, drums, same basis, as to quantity. Lauric is quoted at 28½c. per pound, tankcars, and 31c. to 33½c. per pound, drums, same basis, as to quantity.

Flaked myristic acid is priced at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, and 24c. to 26½c. per pound, drums, same basis, as to quantity. Tallow acid is up to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, and 14¼c. to 16¾c., drums.

Double distilled coconut acid is newly quoted at 21c. per pound, tankcars, and 23½c. to 26c. per pound, drums. Stripped coconut fatty acid is listed at 22c. per pound, tankcars, and 24½c. to 27c. per pound, drums.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Market was weaker. Quotations ranged from 96c. to $1.01 per pound, depending on quantity.

Copra—Offerings continued light, and copra was quoted at $195 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal is showing a little improvement but still is not too good. Buyers seem content to buy only for spot needs. The crop report indicates larger supplies causing less future bookings. Prices of 41 percent sacked meal are steady to slightly weak at $55 Memphis, $58 Alabama, $62 Georgia,, $61 South Carolina for September.

Linseed Meal—Good demand continued. Production was curtailed.

Minneapolis.—Good demand persisted for nearby supplies of linseed meal and inquiry increased for forward positions though variance in price ideas prevented any sizable bookings. Prices were firm and unchanged, influenced by curtailed production and lower oil prices.

Shipping directions were at an excellent pace. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $49 to $49.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for September delivery and $50 to $50.50, October-December. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was at $56 a ton for September and $56.50, October-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	13,560,000	14,820,000
Since Sept. 1	21,000,000	28,560,000

Peanut Meal—Demand continued slow for the small production of peanut meal. Prices held fairly steady at $58 for solvent, 45 percent meal and $62 for old process meal f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Weakness continued in unrestricted billing soybean meal, with western markets comparatively firm. Prices rallied and ended the week unchanged, at $59 per ton. Formula feed manufacturers held purchases to a minimum, letting inventories dwindle in anticipation of lower prices on new crop.

Extremely bearish government estimate of soybean production contributed to waiting tendency. On the other hand, there was excellent truck business in Iowa and Nebraska where many local plants were shut down.

Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was at $56.50 to $57 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment, discounted about $1 a week for delivery through October.

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PENICILLIN PLANT EQUIPMENT

3—SS fermenters, 750 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
2—SS fermenters, 125 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 2 HP XP agit.
5—Pfaudler glass lined reactors; 30, 100, 300 gal., jkt. & agit., ASME.
1—T316 SS rotary vac. filter, 18" dia. x 12" face, Eimco.

ALSO—Tanks, suppository machines, tablet counters, Ertel filter, incubators, motors, pumps, laboratory equipment, 1 gal. autoclave, etc.,

RAYON PLANT at OLD HICKORY (NASHVILLE) TENN.

24—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers #17-VII.

12—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P. & F. filter presses.
50—Lead valves up to 12" dia.

ALSO—Steel tanks, pumps, motors, transformers, piping, etc.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

CENTRIFUGALS, BASKET
48" suspended, T304 SS, A.T.&M.
40" suspended, steel, Bird.
36" centerslung, bronze, Tolhurst.
30" suspended T304 SS, Fletcher.
12" underdriven, T316 SS, Fletcher.

DRYERS, DOUBLE DRUM
42" x 120" Buflovak—atm.
42" x 90" Buflovak—atm.
36" x 84" American—VACUUM.
32" x 72" Buflovak—atm.
22" x 38" Witteman—atm.

DRYERS, VACUUM SHELF
356 sq. ft. Devine, Steel.
108 sq. ft. Andersen, T316 SS.
80 sq. ft. Devine, UNUSED.
36, 24, 12 sq. ft. Stokes, steel.

FILTERS, PRESSURE
510 sq. ft., vert., Niagara #510-28, T316 SS.
151 sq. ft., Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 SS leaves.
130 sq. ft., horiz., Hercules #12,
110 sq. ft., horiz., Niagara #36H-110-3, T304 SS, 1954.
80 sq. ft. Niagara, T304 SS, Jktd.
45 sq. ft., Niagara #45-30, SS.
Sweetland filters, #12, 7.

MILLS, BALL — PEBBLE — ROD
7' x 15' Rod Mill, Marcy, 300 HP.
5' x 10' Rod, Kennedy.
5'6" x 22' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers, 150 HP.
6' x 16' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers.
6' x 4'6" Marcy #64½, 125 HP.
4'6" x 12' contin., Patterson.
8' x 10' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, contin., Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 5' pebble, batch, H. K. Porter.
5' x 6' pebble, batch, Abbe.

DISTILLATION COLUMNS
6—COPPER BUBBLE CAP: 48" dia. x 20 plate; 42" dia. x 40' plate; 42" dia. x 20 plate; 24" dia. x 11 plate.
4—COPPER TUNNEL CAP: 36" dia. x 59 plate; 36" dia. x 39 plate; 36" dia. x 27 plate; 24" dia. x 30 plate.

CRUSHERS
Gyratory, Kennedy, #49S, 100 HP.
Gyratory, Kennedy, #14, 75 HP.
Double-roll, 24" x 24", 20 HP.
Sawtooth, Robinson #13, 15 HP.
Jaw, 8" x 10", Sturtevant.
Jaw, 18" x 9", Mitchell, 25 HP.

ROTARY DRYERS (KILNS)
8' x 115' kiln, brick-lined.
7' x 120' kilns, brick-lined.
8' x 70' Dbl. shell, Hardinge, #XA-18, (indirect-direct).
6' x 50' steam tube, Louisville.
6' x 30' steam tube, Louisville.
5'6" x 31', ⅜" shell.
5'6" x 50' Renneberg.
4'8" x 33', ⅜" shell.
4'6" x 40' Ruggles-Coles, 5/16".
4'6" x 32' steel shell, ⅜".
4' x 30' Dbl. shell, Tylor-Harmor.
4' x 24' brick-lined (kiln).
4' x 12'6" Sturtevant, SS.
3' x 15', Everdur metal shell.
Link-Belt "Mono-tube" dryer, 10' long.
#604-24 Roto-Louvres, T316 SS.
#310-20 Roto-Louvre, steel.

MIXERS, DOUBLE ARM
200 gal. Baker Perkins #17-VII sigma blade, Jktd.
Baker-Perkins #K-300 "Ko-Kneaders," 60 HP.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-USE, disp. blade, SS, Jkt., vacuum.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-VUMM, Jkt., 100 HP.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-JYUE, sigma blades, Jkt.
35 gal. J. H. Day, sigma blades.

MILLS, PULVERIZERS
Hammermill, 400 HP, 47" x 60", Penna. Crusher #5060, 1952, non-clog, UNUSED.
Hammermill, 60 HP, Penna. Crusher, #C-3-30.
Pulverizer, 75 HP, Babcock & Wilcox, #E-32.
Roller mill, 66" Raymond low-side, 6 roll, 200 HP.
Roller, Raymond, #5057, hi-side.
Gyratory crusher, Kennedy #49S.
Ring type granulator, 40 HP, Penna. crusher, #K3-24.

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1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—5000 gal. 304 S.S. horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20'.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. horizontal Tank, 8'6" x 19'.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

CENTRIFUGES
5—Bird; 40" x 60", 36" x 50", 32" x 50", 24" x 38", 18" x 28", Stainless, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 18", steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous. NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., XP construction.
3—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS
2—Feinc 5' x 6', Stainless, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver 8' x 8', rubber covered, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—Sperry 18" x 18" Filter Press, 316 S.S., 23 chambers.

DRYERS
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 6—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
1—Overton 12" x 19", Atmospheric, Double Drum, chrome rolls.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 15', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
4—Rotary Kilns; 11' x 125', 10' x 120', 8' x 60', 6' x 50'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal., jacketed, Dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15JNM, 100 gal., jacketed, Sigma blades, 30 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—Day D10 Powder Mixer, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS
1—Raymond 5 Roll, High Side Mill, #5057, Whizzer Separator.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12" x 8", motor driven.
3—Mikro Pulverizers; 4TH, 3TH and 2TH.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

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3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H8, H6, L5, L4, TS7, #2, MD572.
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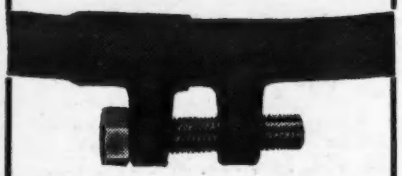

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1—100 gallon J. H. Day jacketed, double arm mixer.
5—Simpson mixers 18", 24" and 36" diameter.
2—Hercules 45 sq. ft. steel pressure filters.
1—Nash H-6 vacuum pump, 20 HP.
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LIBERTY 9-0245

FOR SALE

1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, stnd. del., 39-pl. 40 ft.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "00" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 285 gals. cap., Jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 27"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 160 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
4—New Heat Exs. 60" with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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SPARKLER Stainless Steel Filter Model 14-2-4 complete.
PITTSBURGH Lectrodryer Model BWC/500.
Foster Wheeler Continuous Deodorizer.
National Erie Jacketed Extruder; 6" x 66"; Jktd; Strainer Head; Chrome Screw.
Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer indirect fired; 30" x 28' complete.
3 Sturtevant Rotary Blenders 7' x 40' 125 cu. ft. holding 75 cu. ft. working.
Colton No. 5½ Single Punch Tablet Press.

Louisville Rotary Kiln 41" x 15'; brick lined.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer, 50" x 20' with Oil Burner, Combustion Chamber, etc.
Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryer, 4' x 5'.
Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer, 28" x 60".
Buflovak Dbl. Drum Dryer, 40" x 120" complete.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; 5' x 26' complete accessories.
Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryer, 18" x 8'.
Stokes Impregnator Model 58-24 complete with Condenser, Receiver, and Microvac Pump.
American Dbl. Door Sterilizer; 30" x 48" x 84".
Fort Wayne Sterilizer No. 24A, 5' x 10'4".
Filter Presses in Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron and Wood from 7" to 42" complete.
Rotary Cutters by Abbe, Ball & Jewell, Whitin, Leominster, Sprout Waldron, all sizes.
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Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators; Models D and K, 20 H.P.

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Tumbling Batch Mixers; 17 cu. ft., 75, 160 and 300 cu. ft.
Day Hi Speed 3 Roll Mill; 14" x 30" water cooled with 25 HP motor; late model.
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Blaw Knox Stainless Reactor or Resin Kettle, 7'6" x 7'6"; welded; jacketed; agitated.
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NEW Falcon Stainless Reactor; 125 gal. 30" x 30"; jacketed; agitated; motorized.
A. T. & M. Stainless 60" Centrifugal Extractors; link suspended; center slung; vapor-tite.
Tolhurst 40" center slung, rubber covered Basket & Curb; Monel Plow; 2 speed motor.
Sharples Stainless Super-D-Canter; 10 HP.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 1000 GPH; XPL motor.
Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter 6' x 3'; nickel contracts.
Feinc S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter; 5' x 6' complete.
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V. D. Anderson "RB" Expeller with Tempering device.
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Largest Stock of Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Lab. size to 300 gal.
Day Cincinnattus Stainless Steel 300 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; XPL motor.
Lancaster Mix Muller Mixer Type EAG; Bowl size 45⅝"; capacity 5½ cu. ft.
Simpson Mix Muller No. 2; 6' Pan; 25 HP Motor.
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1—Badger type 316 SS condenser, 480 sq. ft.
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2—Patterson Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1,000 sq. ft. each.
6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft. each.
100—SS pumps from 20 GPM to 1500 GPM.
2—Acme type 316 SS mixing tanks, 400 gal. with coils and Model 33G50 Lightnin agitators.
3—Type 316 SS pressure tanks, 200 gal. 300 PSI.
1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, Model E1 complete with agitator, drive and motor, 100 PSI jacket, 25 PSI internal.
1—McKee Dowtherm vaporizer, 150,000 BTU.
10—Moyno pumps, type 316 SS, Model SSQ with explosion proof motors.
13—Worthite pumps, Model CG-1 and CGL-1 all sizes.

2—Badger type 316 SS bubble cap column 36" and 42" dia. with 8 and 12 trays.

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1—Feinc SS rotary string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).
1—Oliver Horizontal 3' pilot plant filter (NEW).
10—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.
1—Sperry aluminum plate and frame filter press, 42" x 42", 33 chambers.
1—Sweetland #3 SS filter, 70 sq. ft.
4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, 207-10-310-16, 310-20-604-20.
1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.
1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.
1—Stokes double drum dryer 5' x 12'.
1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.
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1—Pfaudler Series R jacketed glass lined reactor, 1,000 gal.
1—Glascote glass lined jacketed kettle, 500 gal.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 3'6" x 12' and 2'6" x 12', vapor chests, with 316 SS heat exchangers and all auxiliary equipment.

2—Baker Perkins SS jacketed double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.
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1—Raymond #12-24 Dust Collector exhaust blower.

ALSO

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1—Type W size 16 Rotocione Dust Collector.
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1—Tolhurst as above 32" perf. Basket.
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1—Gruendler Hammermill w/10 HP. Drive & single screw feed w/½ HP. motor.
1—Ind. 18" x 18" Wd. Pl. & fr. Filter Press.
1—Stainless Tank 150 gal. w/agitator.
1—Raymond Laboratory Pulv. Single screw.
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Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab. to 50 HP.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
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MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Day Pony Mixers 5, 15, & 40 gals.
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60"x24 Stainless Roto-Louvre Dryer.
705-24 & 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryers.
8'8"x70' Ruggles Cole Dryer.
6'x50', Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
32"x100" Double Drum Dryer.
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5750 gal. All Stainless Tank.
500 gal. Stainless Tanks.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

New, Aggressive manufacturer's agent in Cleveland wants raw material lines for paint, paper, adhesive, plastics, rubber, drug and chemical specialties manufacturers. OPD 609.

Import and Export firm in Western Germany operating middle-sized chemical factory, going concern with best connections in the lacquer and varnish, leather dressing, floor polish and other surface coating industries, seeks collaboration with US Chemical factory wishing to extend activities to the European common market. Best German and US references. OPD 602.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: four 220 cu. ft. (1650 gal.) Sprout-Waldron heavy duty steel double ribbon powder Blenders; 600 gal. stainless paste Kettle, 15# jkt. 20 H.P. XP varidrive motor and heavy duty Agitator; 275 gal. stainless paste Kettle, 25# jkt. 10 H.P. XP varidrive motor and heavy duty double acting Agitator; 150 sq. ft. stainless Heat Exchanger; 42" x 90", 32" x 100", 32" x 72" double Drum Dryers; 3000 gal. stainless vacuum Tank with coil. Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. double arm 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hyd tilt
Blaw Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5000 lb.
50 gal. S.S. Autoclave 2000-lb. press.
Vulcanizer 60 in. x 9 ft. 125 lbs.
Oliver S.S. Pressure Filter.
Sweetland #2 all Stainless.
Stainless Steel Ball Mill.
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Public Auction—Red Top Brewery Plant #2 Auction Sale, including 55 Lastiglas-lined tanks ranging in cap. from 3000 gals.-7500 gals. ea., openings to be provided by the owners; purchase one or several; stainless filtration equipment, Ingersoll-Rand air compressors, copper kettles, cookers, coolers, Frick ammonia compressors, room blowers; packaging equipment including Vortex heat exchangers, Cemco fillers, Standard-Knapp packers, gluers, compression units, Alvey conveyors, Barry-Wehmiller bottle washers; thousands of items to be sold because buildings must be vacated. Here is tremendous opportunity to buy late model equipment at big savings. Contact The Effron Corp., 411 Oak St., Cincinnati 19, Ohio, telephone: UNiversity 1-3800 for details and circular. Inspection any time from September 15th on the premises.

For Sale: 4-No. 12 Devine vacuum chamber dryers, 20 shelves, stainless steel trays, complete auxiliary equipment. Write OPD 598.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Fatty Acid Batch Distillation Unit 3,500 gallons minimum capacity. Send details and price. OPD 610.

One Number One Mikro-Pulverizer, and also one number Two Mikro-Pulverizer. One 36 inch Filter Press, Skeleton or with wooden frames. Please state condition and price. OPD 611.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Pilot plant available. Let us run your product. Save capital outlay. Stainless steel tanks 200-600 gal., agitating and jacketed; rotary dryer, centrifuge, high pressure steam-water etc. Located on U.S. 1—25 miles west of New York City. Railroad siding—plenty of land. OPD 612.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Astute Shoppers! ! Cheap Chlorinated Solvent Mix (a Carbontet substitute); Chrome-Alum Sulfate; Arochlor 1242; Ethyl Chloroformate; Benzoic Acid. High values, low prices. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence Street, Flushing, N.Y. INdependence 1-4100.

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Available: 18,000 lbs. Bakelite's CKR-1634, 100 percent phenolic oil soluble heat reactive resin at 20c. per lb., f o b. metropolitan N. Y. area, market price is .415c. per lb. Write OPD 599.

Below Market:: 7625 gallons prime isobutanol; 26,100 gallons recovered methanol Fort Wayne, Indiana area; Higher Alcohol Mixtures; redistilled MEK and MIBK regularly available; Lacquer thinner; 1000 pounds each phthalocyanine blue toner permanent red-2B, lithol rubine toner. Broker inquiries invited. Mercury Chemical Corp., 45 Janet Lane, Springfield, N. J. DRexel 6-3220.

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Chemist-Salesman for small manufacturer of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals. High salary plus benefits for able ambitious man who expects to attain a responsible managerial position. Please submit confidential resume to OPD 607.

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Baker Perkins Dispersion Mixer
Size 11 UNM, 20 HP XP Motor and Controls.
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Top Entry Mixers ¼ to 15 HP, including Explosion Proof and 2 speed models.
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unlikely to be forthcoming in 1958," the report adds.

It also points out that another important aspect of the situation is the significant additions to productive capacity recently completed or nearing completion in Canada.

Sodium Chlorate Plant

—Continued from page 4

tion of perchlorate chemicals for high energy fuel applications.

Construction of the Aberdeen plant marks AP&CC's second venture into the Southern states. The first was at San Antonio, Tex., where the company manufactures lithium hydroxide and cesium and rubidium compounds.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation already is a major producer of sodium chlorate, having entered the field in 1955 with the acquisition of Western Electrochemical Company at Henderson, Nev., which was renamed the Henderson Plant of AP&CC.

Engineering has been under the direction of the construction engineers, C. F. Braun & Co., of Alhambra, Calif.

Construction was begun last February on the Aberdeen plant's administration building and two other auxiliary structures, and these now are essentially completed. Work on the production plant itself is proceeding according to schedule.

The plant's rated capacity is 15,000 tons per year, but provisions have been made to permit extensive and rapid expansion of production facilities to meet any needs in the foreseeable future.

Other Developments Added

Although the conventional chlorate process—electrolysis of brine solution and recovery of chlorate by crystallization and drying—will be used, engineering studies have resulted in numerous developments in equipment design and in process technology and control. New technics for several processing steps were developed at the company's Nevada plant and are being incorporated in the Aberdeen facility.

When the new facility begins production, the Company believes it will make AP&CC the largest producer of chlorates in the free world.

Canadian Asbestos

—Continued from page 5

be faced with a real shrinkage in the international commodity market.

"The general economic re-adjustments of 1949-50 and 1953-54 had only very limited effects on world demand for industrial materials. Partly because of artificial market supports and partly because of genuine under-supply, most of these materials found ready markets up until 1955 and some, such as nickel and aluminum, went well into 1956," the report continues.

Strong Into 1957

World demand for asbestos also continued strong throughout 1956 and for part of 1957. While it is difficult to pinpoint just the place where the weakening began, it seems from available data that foreign demand for Canadian asbestos did not show signs of abating until the last few months of last year, says the publication.

The compilers of the data seem fairly certain that asbestos was probably the last of Canada's important mineral exports to feel the effects of the current economic recession, it is pointed out.

The immediate future of the industry is expected to be determined by the ultimate severity and protractedness of the cyclical readjustment through which the North American economy is now passing. But there are said to be few indications of an upswing in the near future of a dimension likely to absorb capacity production of any major industrial material, including asbestos.

"It appears, then, fairly certain that sufficient demand to take up the million or so tons of Canadian asbestos production—the rate of the past three years—is

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 55

CASEIN—150 bgs. Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
400 bgs. Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
150 bgs. Buenos Aires
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—2 cs. Rossi Drug Co, Genoa
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Masbate
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Basilan
800 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
350 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
150 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
500 tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
DILL SEED—80 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FERROUS SULFATE—625 bgs, D M Hicks, Kobe
MACE—24 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
NUTMEG—26 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
1,050 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—490 bgs, Singapore
POTASSIUM NITRATE—400 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—101 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
629 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—600 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
SODIUM BICARBONATE—696 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Mattoon & Co, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester

Bids Wanted

Beeswax, 1,930 lbs., tech., yellow. Bid 4-735, Sept. 18, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

o-Dichlorobenzene, 4,400 gals., tech., Bid 28, Sept. 15, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Macon, Ga.

Methanol, 6,270 gals., tech., syn. 99-85%, grade A, Spec. OM-232, Bid 4, Sept. 26, Procurement Div., Chemical Corps, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Nitric acid, 78,000 lbs., tech., fuming, type 1A, spec. MIL N-7254C. Bid 50, Sept. 18, Contracting Officer, Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pa.

Paint, 36 gals., dry enamel gloss, synth., lemon yellow, Bid 2886 A, Sept. 30; 24 gals., green spray lacquer, Bid 2836A, Sept. 30, Procurement Div., Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; 16,200 lbs., manganese phosphate metal coating, spec. C-12968, Bid 19, Sept. 26, Contracting Officer, Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala.; 200 gals., bright red enamel, resin alkyd base, Bid T-717022, Sept. 12; 100 gals., tree paint, Bid T-801039, Sept. 12; 100 gals., nitrocellulose pale red, Bid T-319071, Sept. 16, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.; 25,000 gals., enamel, full gloss, ext. and int., various colors, Bid 4-661, Sept. 16; 14,300 gals., vinylidene resin, white, Bid 4-701, Sept. 23; 2,500 gals., semi-gloss white, Bid 4-689, Sept. 22; 870 gals., primer coating, Bid 4-693, Sept. 22; 5,000 gals., rubber emulsion type, various colors, Bid 4-712, Sept. 22; 30,000 gals., primer coating, ship bottom, light color, Bid 4-700, Sept. 24, General Services Admin., 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Potassium iodide, 4,656 1-lb. bots., USP, Bid 111, Sept. 16, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Soda ash, 35 net tons, type 2, dense spec. OS-571D, Bid 31, Sept. 16, Contracting Div., US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Xylene, 8,336 5-lb. bots., Bid 111, Sept. 16, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Additives Bill Signing Leaves Producers Job

—Continued from page 3

advised whether the additive has been given prior approval by FDA or is in the category of generally acceptable products.

An affirmative answer on either of these two questions will automatically exempt the product.

If the product does not fall within either of these categories the manufacturer will be advised of this fact and what steps should be taken to submit the matter for formal clearance.

The evaluation of the safety of food additives requires consideration of conditions of use, amounts used, other related additives which may be consumed, and many other factors.

Hence it was necessary to revise the law to provide for use of all available information in evaluating the safety of food additives, as well as to require advance testing and official clearance of them.

In effect the law requires the promoter of any food additive not generally recognized by qualified experts as safe for its intended use to establish safety of the additive to the satisfaction of the Food and Drug Administration before marketing the additive.

Technically, this is accomplished by defining as adulterated under the act any food containing a food additive which has not been granted a specific regulation specifying the conditions under which it may safely be used, or exempted from such a regulation.

Must Submit Petition

In order to obtain such a regulation, the promoter of the additive must submit to the Secretary of HEW a petition containing, among other things, pertinent information regarding the composition of the additive, condition of proposed use, intended effect of the additive on the food, methods of analysis of the food for the additive, and full reports of investigations made with respect to the safety of the additive.

The law then requires the Secretary to establish a regulation permitting use of the additive, if he finds it safe, or issue an order denying the petition.

If the regulation is issued, it may specify the food or foods in or on which the additive may be used, the maximum amount which may be used or permitted to remain in or on the food, the manner of use, and any directions or labeling or packaging requirements necessary to assure safety. Any regulation issued does not apply exclusively to the petitioner, but applies to anyone who uses the additive.

Included under the law are substances intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food; and specifically included are any sources of radiation intended for such use.

Antioxidants, mold inhibitors, rancidity prevention agents and other preservatives, emulsifiers, stabilizers, extenders, colors, flavors, bleaching agents and thickening agents are examples of the types of additives which are covered.

The law exempts substances generally recognized among appropriately qualified experts as safe. This would include substances previously given informal sanction or approval; pesticide chemicals, pesticide residues in processed foods when such residues result from legal uses of pesticides on crops; and accidental contaminants, which will be dealt with under the basic provisions of the 1938 act.

Precise Rules for HEW

The law sets forth precise rules to guide HEW in acting on a petition. A regulation may not be issued to permit an additive in food if the data fail to show that the proposed use will be safe or if the proposed use would promote deception of the consumer, or would otherwise result in adulteration or misbranding within the meaning of the act.

If a tolerance limitation is necessary to assure that the additive will be safe, the secretary must not allow the chemical unless it will accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or allow more of the chemical than is reasonably required to accomplish such effect.

What HEW Must Consider

In determining whether a proposed use of an additive is safe, HEW is directed to consider, among other things:

- The probable consumption of the additive and of any substance found in or on food because of its use.
- The cumulative effect of the additive in the diet of man or animals, taking into account the effect of any chemically or pharmacologically related substance in the diet.
- Safety factors appropriate in the opinion of qualified experts for use in evaluating animal experimentation data.

Any person adversely affected by an order of the Secretary may, within thirty days of publication, file objections to the order and request a public hearing.

The Secretary is directed to hold the hearing as promptly as possible, after due notice, and to issue an order acting upon the objections as soon as practicable after the hearing. The order must be based upon "a fair evaluation of the entire record" of the hearing.

In the case of actual controversy as to the validity of any order issued after public hearing, any person adversely affected may petition the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit in which he resides, to set aside all or part of the order. The petition must be filed within sixty days after entry of the order.

Reserpine Double Personality Is Split

—Continued from page 5

that require days with reserpine, and the necessity of using larger doses reportedly is now a problem.

Hydrazine's most promising derivative (1-phenyl-2-propyl hydrazine) is undergoing extensive clinical trials for the treatment of the depressed state in humans, says Dr. John H. Biel, chief of the chemistry division of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. The chemical is known by the code name JB-516.

The new agents act by directly stimulating the central nervous system and by blocking the brain enzyme that destroys adrenalin and other activating hormones, he explains.

Inhibits Brain Enzyme

Dr. Biel reports that JB-516 has been shown in laboratory tests to inhibit the brain enzyme for an entire week, achieving a remarkably prolonged central stimulatory action.

One of the principal shortcomings of drugs now used to treat depression, he points out, is that they are too rapidly destroyed by the body's enzymes.

The presently used drugs are called "sympathomimetic amines" because they mimic the action of adrenalin on the sympathetic nerves.

Not only do these drugs have a short period of usefulness, but they tend to lose their effects on repeated administration, to have undesirable depressing aftereffects, to decrease appetite and to increase blood pressure and pulse rate.

On the other hand, the new hydrazine derivatives are said to produce a prolonged effect with no following period of depression, have a tendency to lower blood pressure and are claimed to increase appetite rather than decrease it.

Two of the new anti-leukemia drugs were developed by chemists of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

One compound, identified as U-8344, is described as having "striking activity in regressing or inhibiting a variety of established leukemias and cancers in rats and mice, without undue toxic action against normal tissue in the same animals."

Chemically it is called 5-bis (2'-chloroethyl) aminouracil and is related to ribonucleic acid, an essential part of all living cells.

Acts Against Transplantable Tumors

The second material, U-7824, is said to be "highly active in inhibiting transplantable mouse and rat tumors, with minimal toxic effects against normal tissue." This compound is called N, N-p-bis-(2-iodoethyl) amino benzylphosphonate.

Since phosphorus compounds play an important part in cell chemistry, the Upjohn chemists synthesized this phosphorus-containing material in the hope that it might be non-toxic and might move into cancerous tissue easily.

The chemical which prolongs the lives of leukemic mice was developed by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. As described by Dr. Koert Gerzon, a Lilly research chemist, the chemical is diepoxybipiperidyl.

He says its effectiveness against chronic mouse leukemia is about ten times as great as that of diepoxypiperzine, a related compound synthesized by Lilly three years ago. However, he adds that there are indications that the new drug may be more toxic to mice.

E-73, as reported by Dr. K. V. Rao of the John L. Smith Memorial for Cancer Research, belongs to the same chemical family as actidione. The Smith Memorial is a major research arm of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Actidione, which was in clinical use from 1952 to 1955, has some anti-cancer activity. The E-73 compound, Dr. Rao says, is much more active than actidione, but it is also much more toxic.

Chlorophyll and Heart Failure

Two classes of chlorophyll compounds, called chlorins and rhodins, have proved beneficial to laboratory animals with induced heart failure, according to Dr. Herbert W. Wetherell, jr., assistant professor of physiology and pharmacology in the University of Nebraska College of Medicine.

The effect, he says, has been demonstrated many times on the hearts of frogs, rats, rabbits and dogs. However, he emphasizes that the materials are not yet ready for testing on human beings.

The possibility that vitamin A may be important to the mucus lining of intestines opens the way for further research in the area of enzyme action, says P. T. Varandani, a graduate student in the University of Iillinois.

"Though vitamin A was one of the earliest vitamins discovered, very little is known about its biochemical function other than in the field of vision," he notes.

"However, in addition to night blindness, symptoms of vitamin A deficiency include cessation of growth and spot on the mucus lining of the intestines.

"This is a clue to the fact that vitamin A is bound to have some important and significant function other than its role in vision."

Climax Offering

—Continued from page 7

enyls (of which ferrocene is the prototype), and are classified as true organometallic compounds having a metal-to-carbon bond.

Molybdenum pentachloride and tungsten hexachloride react with oxygen containing compounds to form a host of oxychlorides which are useful as catalysts. Molybdenum and tungsten chlorides also react with organic compounds to produce a variety of interesting metal containing compounds, it is pointed out.

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